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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

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☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address 111 Ochiltree street, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Agricultural, Domestic Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1873. NO. 223.

FIRST EDITION.

CASUALTIES.

Fatally Injured by a Stallion.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DENNIS, OHIO, May 29, 1873.

Wm. C. Crosby, a resident of Brookville, Ohio, while grooming a stallion sent by him at South Arlington, was kicked by the animal in the pit of the stomach yesterday evening, producing serious internal injury. Crosby lingers in extreme misery. No hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Two Men suffocated in a Vault.

COLUMBUS, May 29.—A most horrible case of suffocation occurred here early this morning. A colored man named Van Brown was engaged in digging a vault close by an old vault that was filled to overflowing with filth of every description. About midnight the new vault was completed, and while opening a connection so as to allow the contents of the old one to empty into the new one, when suddenly the partition gave way, precipitating the huge mass of filth on to Brown, suffocating him almost instantly. An assistant's call for help was answered by a young white man, named Jacob Jasper, who arose from his bed and hurried to the place thinking to save Brown. He sprang into the vault and grasped him, but before he could be rescued was also suffocated.

Boy Drowned at Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, OHIO, May 29, 1873.

Frank Goldcamp, son of John F. Goldcamp, was drowned in the river about noon to-day while crossing a raft to get a skiff. The body was recovered in about an hour. While grappling for the body a woman told them to throw a dirty shirt, which the boy had worn, into the water, and it would go to where the body was. Sure enough, it floated down about fifty yards and disappeared, and on grappling the body was found in the place indicated.

United Presbyterian General Assembly.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.—The United Presbyterian General Assembly met here in the fifteenth annual session last night, and resumed its session to-day with the retiring Moderator, John S. Eaton, D. D., in the chair. Two hundred delegates were present. An election was held for Moderator, resulting in the selection of Rev. J. Y. Scoonler, of the First Presbytery of Ohio.

Memorials were received and referred concerning the establishment of a normal school among the freedmen, transferring the synod of Minnesota to the jurisdiction of the synod of Iowa, creating a general fund for the sustaining of weak congregations and underpaid ministers, and for unused surplus to be devoted to missions. A memorial for uniting the different Evangelical churches in a church universal, by creating a United Advisory Confederation to resist future inroads of Romanism and Infidelism in the Republic, referred to a special committee. Reports of Boards of Trustees and different committees of the General Assembly were then received.

The Assembly met again at 2 o'clock. The report of the Board of Education was presented. And has been given to forty-six young men, who are under the care of the twenty different Presbyteries. A memorial from the Presbytery of West Missouri, on the establishment of a permanent delegate fund was referred.

This evening a conference was held on the subject of foreign missions. Home missions, and church extensions are the subjects for special order to-day.

Episcopal Convocations at Washington, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Pa., May 29, 1873.

The meetings of the Episcopal Convocations still continue. A missionary meeting was held last evening, at which addresses were made by Dr. Brook, of Allegheny; Dr. Scarborough, of Pittsburgh, Mr. Hayden, of West Brownsville, Dr. White, of Butler, ando thers. Missionary hymns were sung, and a collection in behalf of missions taken. The thought in all the addresses was that the whole gospel system had its origin in giving, and Christians, if they had caught the spirit of Christianity, must first give their means and themselves to carry on the work. Dr. Scarborough, Dean of the Pittsburgh convocation, preached this morning on the "Unity of the Church."

Judge Acheson's brother having become better, he is again at home, and Court was in session to-day.

The Massachusetts Labor Reformers.

BOSTON, May 29.—At the Labor Reformers Convention, in session here to-day, it was voted that a convention of the Labor Reform party be held at Worcester, August 5, 1873, to nominate a complete State ticket and candidates for Senate of Massachusetts from the different districts. President Pease made a few remarks, characterizing the two parties at present in the country as parties of the past and parties of spunk. He spoke of the work for salvation of the workingmen, and would succeed, if the members were true. The convention was rather thinly attended.

New Hampshire Congressional Contest.

MANCHESTER, N. H., May 29.—The Democrats to-day sent to Governor Straw, to the effect that when a Town Clerk's record and return of votes for Representative in Congress are accepting to the Moderator's count and declaration, the Governor and Council are not authorized to require the Clerk to amend his record and correct an error in the count. This opinion of the Judges will elect Austin F. Pike, Republican, of Franklin, to Congress from the Second district.

Boston National Bank Defalcation.

BOSTON, May 29.—It is rumored here this evening that a heavy defalcation or irregularity has occurred in one of the National banks of this city. Nothing definite can be ascertained.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The horse disease is reported to have reappeared in the car shades in Brooklyn.

Bonner's horse "Startle" was driven to a road wagon, on the Fleetwood Course, New York, yesterday, and made the first quarter in 34½ seconds, and the second quarter in 33½ seconds, making the first mile in 1 minute and 7½ seconds, the fastest half mile ever trotted to a road wagon by any horse except Dexter.

Three persons were killed and several injured, by the breaking down of stands, at the Derby races in England on Tuesday.

Judge O. S. Seymour has been chosen Chief Justice of Connecticut, to succeed Chief Justice Butler, resigned.

The President returned to Washington yesterday.

The report of threatened Indian hostilities on the Upper Missouri is contradicted.

A boiler in Stevens' shingle mill at East Saginaw, Michigan, exploded yesterday morning. One man was killed and four or five fatally injured. The mill was totally demolished.

E. D. Stanton, one of the oldest members of the New York Stock Exchange, and a personal friend of Daniel Drew, died Wednesday evening of pneumonia.

The trial of Johnny, the Greek, leading thief of the country, at New York, had to be postponed yesterday, in consequence of the absence of witnesses essential to successful prosecution.

The postoffice at Linden, N. J., was robbed Tuesday night of all the money and stamps, including money order letters containing nine hundred dollars. The work was done by burglars, who blew open the safe.

The Great Western Railway bridge at Chatville, Canada, was destroyed yesterday. It is expected a temporary bridge for passengers will be built within a week.

The United States Writing Paper Makers' Association met at Springfield, Mass., yesterday, and adjourned for four weeks, without deciding as to extending the time for their production. The half production time expires June first, and the mills will then go upon full time until the adjourned meeting takes place.

A young woman, lately employed as a servant in the family of Mrs. C. H. Denzer, at Cleveland, was found dead in a vacant lot in that city yesterday, and appearances indicated that she had been strangled to death.

President Grant yesterday respited Tom Wright until Friday next, when he will be hanged, at Washington City, for the murder of Rogerski.

Hon. John Hickman, ex-member of Congress, is dangerously ill at West Chester, Pa. There is but little hope of his recovery.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives has passed a bill which appropriates $200,000 for the completion of the Hoosac tunnel, and requests the Governor and Council to report the most favorable bargain for the tunnel to the next General Court.

In the Lower House of the Connecticut Legislature yesterday the constitutional amendment, providing for one capital, and that to be at Hartford, passed by 184 to 52. The amendment now goes before the people for indorsement.

The New York Gold Exchange will close daily at three P. M. during the months of June, July, August and September.

The steamer Caledonia, from Glasgow, arrived at New York yesterday. The Anglia, from New York, Moravian, from Baltimore, and North American, from Quebec, arrived out yesterday.

A young son of Joseph Hassler, residing at No. 28 Blind street, Dayton, Ohio, was instantly killed yesterday morning, by being run over with a heavy loaded dray.

A sheriff's jury has decided George Francis Train to be sane, and he will be released from custody today.

The Industrial Exhibition bill has been amended and passed by the New York Senate—ayes 20, noes 7. The Assembly will probably concur in the amendment.

The steamer Perry has been placed in commission for duty on Lake Erie.

A civil damage bill, similar to the Ohio bill, has passed both Houses of the New York Legislature.

The Baltimore and Philadelphia Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church in America (colored), is in session at Philadelphia. Yesterday, the action of the General Conference, in considering the Baltimore and Philadelphia Conferences was endorsed. The annual address was delivered by Bishop Moore.

Major Ball, of Columbus, Ohio, last night issued a proclamation directing the owners of saloons, groceries and restaurants where intoxicating or spirituous liquors, soda water, lemonade, confectionery, or pastry are sold, to hereafter desist from sales of these articles on Sundays under heavy fines. Also ordering the police to enforce the ordinance which prohibits persons of fourteen years of age and upwards from reporting, shooting, gambling, hunting, fishing or doing manual labor on Sunday.

The name of the woman murdered in Cleveland on Wednesday night is Susannah Regina Greiner. She was thirty-nine years of age, and arrived at Cleveland about two weeks ago, from Cincinnati, where she had friends living. M. James was arrested yesterday on suspicion of being the murderer.

The Sault canal tolls have been increased to three and a half cents per ton, taking effect on July 1st.

An investigation shows that the late Henry Barnes, former Pension Agent at Detroit, who died two years ago, was a defaulter to the amount of $8,000. His bondsmen have paid the amount.

Rev. Father Thiers, Catholic priest of Springfield, Ohio, was killed yesterday by being thrown from his buggy, while his horse was running away.

The first of a series of match games of billiards, between Francis Ubassy, the celebrated French expert, and John Bessinger, of Chicago, took place yesterday evening in Nixon's Amphitheatre, Chicago, in the presence of over 2,000 spectators. The game was for $500 a side, four hundred points up, three ball carom, Bessinger receiving the odds of a discount, which was won by Bessinger, Score—Bessinger 400; Ubassy 37, after discounting.

The Association of Medical Superintendents of the United States and Canada continued in session at Baltimore yesterday. Nashville, Tennessee, was selected as the place for the next annual meeting in May next. The Association will adjourn to-night.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, May 30, 1873, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

For the Middle and Eastern States, rising barometer, winds veering northeasterly and southeasterly, cooler, partly cloudy weather and occasional rains. For the Lower Lakes and Canada, high barometer, northeasterly winds, falling temperature, cloudy weather and rain. For South Atlantic and Gulf States and Tennessee, southeasterly winds, low temperature, high barometer, partly cloudy weather and occasional rain in Tennessee and the Western Gulf. For the Ohio and Lower Missouri valleys, and northward to the Upper Lake region, slowly falling barometer, southeasterly to northeasterly winds, cloudy weather and rain. Cautionary signals continue at Chicago. Reports are missing from the Northwest and west of the Mississippi valley.

Midnight Bulletin.

May 29, 1873—10:48 P. M.

	Ther.	Wind	Weather.
Cairo, Ills.	71	E.	Clear.
Cincinnati, O.	71	E.	Clear.
Indianapolis, Ind.	70	S.	Clear.
Leavenworth, Kan.	76	S.	Clear.
Louisville, Ky.	74		Clear.
Memphis, Tenn.	74		Clear.
Nashville, Tenn.	66		Fair.
New Orleans, La.	76	S.	Clear.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	67		Fair.
St. Louis, Mo.	73	E.	Fair.
St. Paul, Minn.	43	N. E.	Clear.
La Crosse,	45	N. E.	Fair.
Yankton	54	N. E.	Cloudy.

LOCAL RECORD FOR YESTERDAY.

Mean barometer—29 975. Mean thermometer—72. Mean humidity—69 per cent. Mean direction of wind, westerly. Weather partly cloudy, clearing in the evening. Highest temperature, 85.

National Agricultural Congress.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., May 29.—The National Agricultural Congress met this morning at the usual hour. The Committee on Agricultural Colleges reported for adoption a resolution approving and endorsing the effort now being made to secure additional aid from Congress for colleges established in consequence of the land grant of 1862, but an adverse minority report being offered, after discussion the reports were laid on the table for further action. The Committee on Miscellaneous Business reported the following resolutions, which were rejected by a large majority:

Resolved, First, That all efforts on the part of organizations of any class to increase, or decrease the volume of paper money are unnecessary, and unjustifiable, and against the interests of farmers. Second, That the eight hour law passed by Congress should now applied to labor performed for the government is unwise, unjust and a distributing element in the management of the business of the whole country, and ought to be repealed.

The Committee on Transportation made a lengthy report, which, after considerable discussion, was referred back to the Committee to be modified and reported again to-morrow at 10 o'clock. The Congress adjourned to meet again in evening session.

Baptist General Association of Virginia.

RICHMOND, VA., May 29.—The Baptist General Association of Virginia met to-day in a temporary tabernacle. About ten thousand people composed the delegates, visitors and citizens present. Many could not gain admittance. The proceedings opened with prayer by Rev. James Fifer, the only surviver of the originators of the Association, fifty years ago. After the completion of the organization, Rev. Dr. Curry, the President, made an able address. Rev. Dr. Burrows, from the Committee on Memorial Funds, reported about $200,000 collected of which $300,000 had been contributed in Virginia; $60,000 has yet to be raised to complete the memorial fund. Over $17,000 were subscribed on the spot.

DICKENS.

A Characteristic Letter.

Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, in his recent little book on Dickens, quotes one of that author's letters to him touching the "Child's History of England," and from the letter we see what a thorough radical the author was. Mr. Dickens writes to his friend: "I am writing a little history of England for my boy, which I will send you when it is printed for him, though your boys are too old to profit by it. It is curious that I have tried to improve upon it (writing, I dare say, at the same moment with you the exact spirit of your paper—*"The Preacher Purified"*—for I don't know what I should do if we came to get hold of any conservative or High church notions; and the Lawyer says that nothing against such horrible results is, I take it, to wring the parrot's neck in his very cradle. O, heavens! if you could have been with me at the breakfast table at dinner last Monday. There were then there—your city aristocracy—to made such speeches. And pressed me to dinner-ments, as any moderately intelligent dustmen could have bolted through his entire fifty bones to have thought of. Sleek, snobbering, bow pandering, overfed, appetistic, snorting cattle—and the auditory roaring up in their dotage! I never saw such an illustration of the power of purse, or felt so degraded and debased by the contemplation of it. I could have had eyes and ears. The absurdity of the thing was too horrible to laugh at. It was perfectly overwhelming. But if I could have partaken, I should anybody who would have felt it as you have done, it would, at least, like a 'classical' mask have had one funny side to relieve its dismal features."

The Khivan Campaign.

The London *Telegraph*, writing on the subject of the Russian assault on Khiva, and of the interests of Great Britain, and other great powers at present neutral, in the issue of the campaign, says: England, India, Persia, and Turkey may well ask what is the aim of a power which has advanced 1 000 miles to become the master of an oasis in the desert. We have an imperial promise that the occupation shall not be prolonged; but Prince Gortschakoff has already dwelt on the extreme difficulty of restraining from any point once possessed. Except on the Pruth and Danube, under a restraint, there is no instance of Russian retrogression. The Emperor may find that he can not keep his promise in the face of military, political, and commercial pressure. What then is sought by the men who centre Russian policy by dint of *fasts accomplis*? Here we have an advance which may end in a formidable charge upon the exchequer; a project of conquest useless save for mineral products which, if it succeed, will be short at Khiva; will be costly and burdensome. "What is there," asked Sir Henry Rawlinson, "to compensate Russia for the outlay of a million a year, not to speak of the sacrifice of soldiers' lives? Three days' fighting, an ambition to punish a border trade, a passionate desire to punish wrongs—these are not such a wholly adequate cause for unsheathing the sword of Russian power from her Northern wastes toward Khorassan and the Hindoo Koosh." Sir Henry Rawlinson does not see any reason as yet to feel anxiety respecting Russian advance toward India. Nor does any one. Russian aggression in Asia of Russia is not the conquest of even invasion of India. Russia has shown that she can afford to thrust her arms so far south consists in an effort directed toward establishment of a position close to Persia and Afghanistan, which may hope may neutralize or diminish the force England could exert in Western Asia. The line of action has been pursued in unbroken continuity ever since the Treaty of Paris was signed. Russia's progress appears to threaten India; in reality it menaces directly Persia and Turkey. The end of the present campaign strategy is dominion on the southern shores of the Euxine, and empire beyond the summits of Mount Ararat. What Russian dominion in Asia has will be pay, strong naval arsenals, and ports crowded with shipping, and she can ship her troops without going toward the Levant and the Persian gulf. Tashkend, Samarcand, Khiva, Merv, are the auxiliary stages on which she believes will lead up to her great ambition—a rich, sunny, prosperous, powerful southern dominion. Central Asian commercial questions are part of Russia form, therefore, only a corner in the Eastern question. But in this last it will be, and is continuously regarded, and every measure of consequence which proceeds from St. Petersburg will be shaped with the direct intention of translating designs so thoroughly hostile to the British Empire.

Disentombment of a Living Skeleton in Mexico.

A letter from the city of Mexico to the New York *Herald* contains the following: A fearful story is told of the Indian chief and robber of Tepic, Lozada, which has but recently been brought before the public, and which, says the writer, for cruelty cannot find a parallel. In the small village of San Luis, near Tepic, there has been discovered a subterranean apartment, constructed especially for the prosecution of horrible crimes, and in this was found, not long since, a man who for fourteen years had not seen the light of day. Unshaven, unwashed, almost clothed, feebleness and vitiated sense, when discovered he is said to have had more the appearance of a wild animal than of humanity. From inquiries of people in the locality, it is ascertained in this sepulchre, and formerly would seem to have taken especial pleasure in witnessing the tortures of this unhappy man, visiting him daily for that purpose, taunting him and mocking him in his helpless misery. The wretched man was placed in charge of a physician, who is obliged to use the utmost prudence in bringing him forth from his living tomb to enjoy once more the liberties of life, and, even with the greatest care, it is thought that the feebled system will not sustain the shock such a change may bring.

Music of the Future.

The characteristic feature of what is called "Music of the Future," as distinguished from the traditional forms of instrumental music, is this: Composers nowadays try to embody a distinct poetical idea, and the musical form is modified and possibly created entirely anew under the influence of this poetical idea. Beethoven, under the older regime of Haydn, Mozart, and their immediate followers, instrumental music was written according to prescribed forms and shapes, in strict accordance with traditional "schools." In Haydn's time the form was paramount, and the poetical ideas subservient; if it were present at all. In our days the poetical idea molds and shapes the form, and music expresses intense emotions, instead of being confined to the old established like combination of pleasant sounds under more or less complicated symmetrical restrictions. The danger of the old method was, that a composer should lay these rules, made by himself or others, before him, and should say things extremely well which were hardly worth saying. With us the danger is, that a composer should express high emotions in a chaotic manner, and that he should attempt to express things in music which the art is incapable of fully realizing. —*Once a Week.*

A DECISION was filed in the Supreme Court of Minnesota, sitting at St. Paul, on the 27th, all the Judges assenting, deciding the question of the accountability of railway corporations to legislative control. The case originated in the District Court for Olmsted county in a suit brought by J. D. Blake et al. against the Winona and St. Peter Railway. The court deciding against the railroad companies, the case was appealed to the Supreme Court, which overruled the decision of the court below, thus establishing the principle that railway companies are chatter and the laws of the States are subject to legislative control in the matter of passenger and freight tariff.

BY APPEARS from "The History of Plymouth Church" that the salary of Mr. Beecher was at first, in 1847, $1,500, to be increased on the third year to $2,000. In 1859 the salary was $7,000; in 1865, $12,-000; in 1870, $20,000. The new rent in 1870 was $11,-167; in 1872, $26,000; in 1868, $48,800; in 1872, $60,000. In 1866 a quartette was introduced, whose aggregate salaries, at that of the organist, are $7,600. The sexton—a clergyman who does the pastoral work—and the sextons, receive $7,700, making the whole amount of salaries $35,300. There are several deaconesses elected annually. The number of members increased from twenty-one in 1847 to 3,300 in 1872. The number of Sunday school pupils was, in 1872, 1,319, besides some 900 connected with mission schools.

The monument which Mr. Robert Bonner will erect to the memory of Mrs. Sarah Parton (Fanny Fern) in Mount Auburn, will consist of an Italian marble pedestal resting on a granite plinth. The pedestal is to be surmounted by a Roman cross beautifully enriched with fern leaves; the height of the monument will be seven feet.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Naval Academy Graduates.

Material for New War Sloops.

Latest Modoc Story Discredited.

Fish Commissioner to Europe.

Return of President Grant.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1873.

Graduates at Naval Academy.

On Saturday next the diplomas to the graduates of the Naval Academy this year will be delivered to the midshipmen, either by President Grant or Secretary Robeson. The Japanese student, Matz Muller, graduates this year, and is well up in the front of his class, but will only receive a certificate of graduation. The colored cadet, Conyers, stands low in his class, but not far enough down to "ooligo." He will, however, remain in the same class next year as he now is. The Japanese Prince Arima, in the same class now with Conyers, passes up to another next year. The graduates will be detached from the Academy and ordered to their homes. The second class will have leaves granted them, and the first class, the second until after graduation, and the third will go on the annual cruise.

Must be Constructed of American Material.

It has been determined by the Navy Department that the new steam sloops of war must be constructed entirely of American materials, including Pennsylvania iron.

The Story Not Believed.

No confidence is felt at the War Department in the press dispatch from San Francisco to the effect that General Davis had supplied the captured Modocs with arms and ammunition and allowed them to go after Captain Jack. The authorities do not believe General Davis could have been guilty of any such folly, as it would indicate his total unfitness for his present command.

Fish Commissioner.

Dr. H. C. Yarrow left here yesterday and will sail on Saturday for Europe, to prosecute inquiries in Northern and Central Europe regarding the food fish of these countries. Dr. Yarrow carries with him letters of introduction from Professor Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution, to nearly all the scientific societies of Europe. His investigations are to be for the benefit of the Smithsonian Institution.

Return of the President.

The President returned to-day from Harrisburg, accompanied by Senator Cameron, whose guest he will be while in that city. The President disposed of a considerable amount of business during the day. The usual Cabinet meeting to-morrow will be omitted, as the President will take part in the decoration ceremonies at Arlington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1873.

M'KENZIE TO BE SUSTAINED.

It is stated positively that the government will sustain Colonel McKenzie's pursuit and punishment of the Kickapoos upon Mexican territory, and there is no reason to doubt that the official visit of the Secretary of War to Texas had for its main object the arrangement and authorization of this plan for putting a stop to Indian depredations along the Mexican frontier.

ACCEPTS THE RUSSIAN MISSION.

The President was, to-day, informed by ex-Governor Jewell of his acceptance of the appointment of Minister to Russia.

PRINTING OF POSTAL CARDS SUSPENDED.

The Postoffice Department to-day suspended the printing of postal cards, for the reason that the card board sumpitted was not equal to the contract requirements. The defects of and delay in the issue of postal cards are entirely the fault of the contractors, who had not provided facilities for their manufacture.

PUBLIC DEBT REDUCTION.

The present opinion at the Treasury Department is that the reduction of the public debt for May will be small, owing to large expenditures.

Decoration Day—Preparations for the Annual Floral Tribute to the Memory of the Heroes of the Late War—The Arlington Cemetery—A Brief History of the National Cemeteries in General—What the Government Has Done for Its Gallant Dead.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

The peculiarly fitting and appropriate ceremony of floral decoration of the graves of the gallant dead of the late war has become like a praiseworthy recognition of their services in defense of the Union and a testimonial of the memory and appreciation of their deeds. These patriotic remembrances are attended with solemn ceremonies, and are generally marked by salutes, prayers and orations. These all contribute to the perpetuation of their acts and make "Decoration Day," as it is popularly termed, the day of *national* mourning in every part of the nation. By common acceptation a fixed day has been adopted, so that these ceremonies shall be simultaneous, and the time has been well chosen when the vernal year is in the full beauty of its bloom.

The preparations for the decoration of the graves of the hecatombs of martyrs, killed or died of wounds or disease contracted in the campaigns in the immediate vicinity of the National Capital, are being made on a scale hitherto unattained. In the four National cemeteries, at Arlington, Alexandria, the Soldiers' Home and the battle ground, be buried an army of dead. The principal of these, however, is Arlington. This cemetery, containing about forty acres, includes that portion of the Arlington estate which lies contiguous to the family mansion. This extensive property, amounting in full a tract of upwards of one thousand acres, was, at the time of the outbreak of the rebellion of 1861-65, the property of General Robert E. Lee, subsequently the Commander-in-Chief of the army of the Rebellion and was confiscated by the National government. The cemetery was formally founded in 1867. The grounds were laid out with reference to the object for which for which they were set apart. The bodies were then transferred from the battle fields of Virginia, from temporary burial places, the trenches and private cemeteries and were laid side by side in ranks as they would stand in battle. The mansion has been thrown open to visitors, and the out-buildings are devoted to the uses of the cemetery. A conservatory has also been built and a garden laid out. A short distance from the cemetery stands a single tenement, the site containing the remains of the unknown dead. This tenement, known as "Freedman's Village," is identified is in the form of a sarcophagus, and is six feet high and eleven feet long, surmounted by four cannon and a pyramid of cannon balls. On this tomb is the inscription: "Beneath this stone rest the bones of 2,111 unknown soldiers gathered after the war from the fields of Bull Run and the valley of the Shenandoah. Their remains could not be identified, but their names and deaths are recorded in the archives of their country, and its grateful citizens honor them as of their noble army of martyrs. May they rest in peace. September 1, A. D. 1866." The cemetery was enclosed by a substantial wall, with freestone capping. At the main approach, and on the crest of a hill which rises at the southeastern corner, a very fine single arch of red sandstone has been built over the gate. The arch is of the composite order, and was built under the direction of the Quartermaster General, at an expense of $12,000. Over the arch on a tablet is the inscription: "Here rest 15,788 of the 315,558 citizen soldiers who died in the defense of the Union 1861 to 1865." On the frieze are appropriate verses.

A peculiarity which attracts the visitor, on approaching an audience of five thousand persons, has been erected by the Quartermaster General. This structure, the sides and supports of which are of brick, is designed for the use of the annual ceremonies of decoration. The platform or larger stands about one hundred yards to the rear and left of the mansion, and facing eastward, so that one will afford shelter in event of rain.

The soldiers' corners at Alexandria has also been surrounded by a permanent wall, and provided with a lasting stone superintendent's lodge. The cemeteries at the Soldiers' Home and Battle ground in the District of Columbia are also in excellent repair.

The details of the ceremonies of decoration will be given on the day of their occurrence, a few facts, however, respecting national cemeteries in general, may not be uninteresting at this time.

There are seventy-four national cemeteries, all but one of which, that at Mobile, Alabama, which are in charge of the Quartermasters' Department of the Army. In these cemeteries are interred soldiers of the cem-tery at Antietam the Department also took part. The gettysburg national cemetery, planned and laid out with the aid of the Pennsylvania State action was transferred to the custody of the War Department by act of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, April 14, 1868, and resolution of the United States, dated July 14, 1870. The transfer was finally consummated April 18, 1872. The number of dead buried in national cemeteries is 317,982. This comprises only soldiers of the national army who perished in the war from 1861 to 1865, divided as follows: Known 170,626, not identified 146,956. In addition to these there are 316 private and post cemeteries containing the remains of 14,354 soldiers, making a total of 383,376 bodies of soldiers cared for by the United States. The total area of ground occupied by national cemeteries is about 1,850 acres, tastefully decorated and resorted to by the public. Most of this ground is owned by the United States, and was acquired under acts of Congress of July 14, 1866, February 22, 1867, and joint resolution April 13, 1868, at a total cost of $1,000,000. In addition to the expense of collecting the dead into national cemeteries paid out of the appropriation for the Quartermaster's Department before Congress appropriated specially was $2,446,892 91. The total amounts appropriated by acts of 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869 and 1870 were $1,700,000 00. Amount refunded, $1,626 65, making a balance of $1,302,481 74 to be sum added to the amount previously expended by the Quartermaster's Department, for the completion of 1871, $200,000, and deficiency appropriation of 1872, $50,000, gives a total expenditure of $4,250,-000 to account of the national cemeteries, having charge of enclosing and caring for the national cemeteries of the United States. Most of the cemeteries have already been, and the rest will be, surrounded by a stone wall or iron railing, as required by law. Also, the present wooden head boards of the graves will be supplanted by permanent head blocks for every grave. Each head block will contain, in raised letters, the number, name, rank, regiment and company, and date of death of the occupant of the grave. For this purpose $200,000 have been appropriated. Evergreens are being planted, also, copper and deciduous trees and shrubs. Permanent stone lodges are also being erected.

In connection with the cemeteries is published at the government expense a roster termed the Roll of Honor, which contains a list of soldiers interred in the United States. The roll in 1872 had reached the 29th volume. There are also sixty-two superintendents of cemeteries, classed according to their importance. On June 1, 1872, by act of Congress, the privileges of burial in National cemeteries was accorded to all soldiers and sailors dying in destitute circumstances.

As the day of decoration approaches the patriotic citizens all over the land are organizing for suitable demonstration. How much better than bronze or marble columns these spontaneous annual tributes over the very graves bedewed by the warming bodies of defenders of the Constitution, the bulwark of American freedom.

DE B. R. K.

The victim of the recent murder in Nashua, N. H., (the only one, by the way, ever committed in that city,) was the son of a Southern lady, who cast him off because he entered the Union army during the war. He was sober, industrious, and of good report in Nashua, where he had been employed as a carriage painter. Cash drawn by recent letters received from home, which showed no relenting on his father's part. The boy's mother had fell into bad company, and speedily was murdered in a moment of passion by a man much worse than he.

Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, reports that he has in his missionary charge eight Episcopal churches, composed entirely of Christian Indians, and that four of his clergy are Indian converts.

PEARL WHEAT—An invaluable boon to the weak and debilitated system. Ask your grocer for it.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

County Officers, Suffrage, Elections, &c.

In the Constitutional Convention Wednesday afternoon the discussion of the section relating to the election of County Commissioners, offered by Mr. Buckalew, was further discussed, and was agreed to in a modified shape providing for the election in each county every three years of three County Commissioners and three County Auditors, each voter to vote for only two, the person having the highest number of votes to be elected, casual vacancies to be filled by the respective County Common Pleas Courts by the appointment of an elector who shall have voted for the Commissioner or Auditor whose place is to be filled.

Mr. MacConnell moved a new section dating the commencement of terms of all county officers from the first Monday of December next after their election. Agreed to.

The article concerning county officers was then placed on second reading.

The Committee, in committee, then proceeded to the consideration, on second reading, of the article on suffrage, elections and representation.

Mr. Campbell moved to strike from the first section the qualification of voters the word "male," the purpose being to remove distinction of sex. Not agreed to—ayes 22, nays 67.

Mr. Buckalew moved to strike out the provision requiring a voter to have been a citizen of the United States at least one month. Negatived—ayes 27, nays 66.

The section as finally passed requires every voter to be a male person, twenty-one years of age, a citizen of the United States at least one month, a resident of the State one year, and in the election district two months immediately preceding election. His State or county tax must not only be paid within two years, but he must be assessed two months and paid one month before election. Six months residence immediately prior to election is required where the voter or native born citizen has removed from and returned to the State.

The second section provides for the numbering of the ballots by the election officers, and indorsement of the voter's name upon his ballot by himself, or by another voter of his district for him, the election officers to be sworn to secrecy as to the contents of every ballot.

Pending action upon this section, the Convention adjourned.

At yesterday's session a motion to strike out the clause requiring each elector to indorse his name upon his ballot, &c., was agreed to—yeas 69, nays 41.

A FRIGHTFUL LEAP.

A Drunken Carpenter Jumps from a Bridge Over the Falls at Paterson, N. J., a Distance of More than Eighty Feet—Rescued Uninjured.

[From the New York Times, May 28.]

There is a trite old saying that a peculiar providence watches over a drunken man, though the exception appears to be the rule nowadays. The adventures of George Watson, an erratic carpenter from Paterson, N. J., is worth recording in illustration of the "new saw." Mr. Watson had, it appears, imbibed more Jersey lightning than was good for his understanding or equilibrium. Being of an aspiring mind, and feeling his spirits soar above the earth, he resolved on the performance of some daring deed which would elevate his name, and hand down his fame to posterity or the Coroner. Fired with the idea, he sought a very prominent position where the eyes of Paterson would be upon him, and found it in the Great Falls Bridge, that spans the river on the rocks below; but the "peculiar providence" had interposed, and the carpenter, dropping, silvery, terrapin fashion, into the water, was cast on a rock, bellowing lustily for assistance. The cool weather tended to check the fumes of the alcoholic ardor, and reduced the daring pot-valiant Watson to a very common place, delectable and disgusting specimen of humanity. He was finally fished out, more dead than alive, and permitted to depart amid the jeers of the unpitying crowd.

THE LATEST SENSATION.

Col. Tom. Scott and the Marquis of Bute to Found an Empire in Mexico.

[From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

What should we do without a sensation occasionally? In low repose that a movement on foot, headed by no less and no greater a personage than Colonel Thomas A. Scott, the railway king, to found a magnificent empire in the north and east of Mexico, the Colonel to be reported and Bute Emperor, while the Marquis of Bute, and to be engaged in negotiations with the Mexican government for the cession or lease of a portion of Lower California. What Scott wants with so much territory is a mystery; but if he has got tired of railroading, and desires to play emperor or grand duke, or something of that kind, for a while, let him buy up the lava beds and establish himself in a more congenial clime. The fact is Scott *has* says Grant is in the scheme (it would be according to his usual luck if he *was* in it), but the thing, however preposterous, without having Grant in it, and that the Scott Bute Empire is planned a long time ago, and intended as "a sort of feeler regarding annexation." But what does Colonel Scott want with a magnificent empire of abalone shells in United States? He might as well be on his farm in Pennsylvania, if he has to be on it, as the proprietor of an empire in the South which was annexed to this country, and Bute would be extremely pissed at Rickapoo Indians. The Scott-Bute lark consistency is which is calculated to deceive the country, it being just as easy to get a reasonable story while you are about it as one utterly incredible.

Bankrupt Talkers.

It is almost impossible to mix much in society without meeting a number of unfortunate persons who may be designated as bankrupt talkers. Most these people started out in social life with high hopes and good prospects; there was no apparent reason why they should not succeed as well as others. But they failed. Now, if they want to talk, no one wants to listen; if they do not want to talk, no one regrets their silence. Their remarks are always below par. As offer of them either excites no attention or decided disapprobation.

These bankrupts may be divided into several classes. One class consists of those who for years know how to exhaust or even fully treat a commonplace subject. If they suggest anything in a conversational way or, anything is suggested to them, they will say a little about it and then let it drop, or continue the conversation, another subject must be obtained. This is extravagance, and no talker can afford it long. A reserve of nothing anything about which a great deal that is interesting can be said, and which often requires still and address to say it. Still, he who has this art will be found to fail in society and society. Of course one may have a windfall, and something extraordinary may happen which a great deal may be said without special effort. But nothing ever happened, which could be satisfactorily talked about for years. A conservatory has also been built and a garden laid out. A short distance from the cemetery stands a single tenement, the site containing the remains of the unknown dead. This tenement, known as "Freedman's Village," is identified is in the form of a sarcophagus, and is six feet high and eleven feet long, surmounted by four cannon and a pyramid of cannon balls. On this tomb is the inscription: "Beneath this stone rest the bones of 2,111 unknown soldiers gathered after the war from the fields of Bull Run and the valley of the Shenandoah. Their remains could not be identified, but their names and deaths are recorded in the archives of their country, and its grateful citizens honor them as of their noble army of martyrs. May they rest in peace. September 1, A. D. 1866." The cemetery was enclosed by a substantial wall, with freestone capping. At the main approach, and on the crest of a hill which rises at the southeastern corner, a very fine single arch of red sandstone has been built over the gate. The arch is of the composite order, and was built under the direction of the Quartermaster General, at an expense of $12,000. Over the arch on a tablet is the inscription: "Here rest 15,788 of the 315,558 citizen soldiers who died in the defense of the Union 1861 to 1865." On the frieze are appropriate verses.

A peculiarity which attracts the visitor, on approaching an audience of five thousand persons, has been erected by the Quartermaster General. This structure, the sides and supports of which are of brick, is designed for the use of the annual ceremonies of decoration. The platform or larger stands about one hundred yards to the rear and left of the mansion, and facing eastward, so that one will afford shelter in event of rain.

The soldiers' corners at Alexandria has also been surrounded by a permanent wall, and provided with a lasting stone superintendent's lodge. The cemeteries at the Soldiers' Home and Battle ground in the District of Columbia are also in excellent repair.

The details of the ceremonies of decoration will be given on the day of their occurrence, a few facts, however, respecting national cemeteries in general,

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1873.

THE amount of bituminous coal shipped over the western end of the Pennsylvania Road in 1872 was 17,384,104 bushels; of coke, 12,900,000 bushels. The bulk of the coal went East, and of coke West. This is a trade which is constantly and rapidly growing.

THE New Orleans papers admit they have had several sporadic cases of Asiatic cholera in that city, with seven deaths. The percentage of deaths was only about six—showing that the cases yielded readily to medical treatment and were not dangerous at all. This is a good showing; but this is only the opening of the summer season, and if the cholera appears thus early, it may rapidly grow worse. At least, it will be well to be prepared for it, should this change occur.

THE London *Times* admits that American made goods are displacing the British article, even in Australia. It says:

"We see Sheffield axes made in the American shape and fitted with the American handles used all over the Australian colonies, in which English manufacturers have let a great trade slip out of their hands. The stores of Sydney and Melbourne are stocked with American shovels, American buckets, but above all with American axes; and a bushman would as soon think of felling a tree with a dint implement from the drift as with an axe of English pattern. The English axe-head cuts into the wood and sticks there, but the rounded wedge of the States knocks away a chip as big as a plate and bounds back ready for the next stroke. No doubt, these axes could be made cheaper in England than in America, yet the English manufacturers have allowed the Americans for years and years to monopolize the Australian market."

THE Washington correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* thus accounts for the appearance of Speaker BLAINE in the canvass in Ohio:

"The anxiety of the Republicans in respect to Ohio is shown by the fact that Speaker Blaine has been called on to help them in their Gubernatorial canvass."

There is no anxiety in respect to Ohio among the Republicans. Governor NOYES went to Maine, last year, when the Democrats made that the battle-ground, and helped the Maine Republicans to win their great and decisive victory. Mr. BLAINE goes, now, to Ohio, to repay Governor NOYES for his valuable aid in last year's campaign. It is the payment of a political debt, and does not spring from any uneasiness as to the result.

WE have called attention several times to the utter partisan character of the dispatches to the Associated Press from New Orleans. The matter is thus explained by a New Orleans correspondent of the Washington *Chronicle*:

"Mr. McDaniel, the Associated Press reporter at this point, is openly in the pay of the McEnery party as business manager of their organ, the *Picayune*, at a large salary. Nobody believes he could hold the place a moment should he lose his power as press agent. He is the declared and bitter enemy of the Republicans, and never comes near them for facts. For a year or two he has been skillfully manipulating the facts he is instructed to send off, exaggerating some things, and suppressing others, until he has made the whole country believe that Casey and Packard and Kellogg are terrible fellows, when the truth is they are the purest men in the State."

THE late Governor GEARY was afflicted, in the late years of his life, by the ambition to be President, and eagerly seized hold of the Labor Reform movement as the one that promised to aid him in realizing his aspirations. It failed, as all kinds of quackery must, and now we find one immeasurably below him following in the same path—ex-Senator POOL, of North Carolina. He has got himself chosen to the leading place in the Labor movement, and fancies he is on the high road to success. He has got the Presidential fever the worst kind. He has personally about as much sympathy with the labor elements as exists between the Modoc and Peace Commissioners, but he hopes to manipulate them so as to secure his recognition in 1876. No one having any knowledge of the man, however, believes that he can do so; and if the political gamblers put any money in that pool they will be sure to lose it.

THE Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph and Messenger*, of a recent date, begins an editorial, headed "The Irrepressible Conflict," with the following ominous paragraph:

"The practical soundness of that Southern opinion that a clear legal subordination of the blacks to the whites is the only basis upon which races so diverse can co-occupy the soil with harmony and mutual benefit, will ultimately be established to everybody's satisfaction upon the ruins of all attempts to maintain civil and social equality by statute. A statute is nothing but mere *brutum fulmen* when it contravenes a settled, active, opposing public opinion."

Very good. If you have no more sense than to fight it out on that line, and will persist in provoking a war of races you will have to be taught over again, at whatever cost, the eternal truths of the Declaration of Indepenence, and that there can be no such a thing, in a free government, as the co-occupancy of the soil by two races, one subordinate to the other.

TO-DAY.

Comes again Memorial Day, the saddest of the year. To-day the loyal nation puts aside the usual employments of its busy life, to make place for a solemn remembrance of the buried heroes by whose death American liberty and American institutions exist. By universal consent, the 30th of May is our sacred national festival, whereby we celebrate Victory and Peace, and commemorate the self-sacrifice of the patriot soldiers who paid the price of life itself for the blessings we enjoy. We are to stand to-day at the graves of men whose devotion to duty and country failed not, even in the front of horrid battle; in whom the impulse of patriotism and obedience to law overcame the grosser instincts of humanity; who dared to die for country and for right. Upon these graves we lay the choicest flowers of springtime, fitting emblems of the purity of purpose which inspired our soldier dead, and not more fragrant than the memory of these our benefactors.

What shall we say at the graves of such men? Not that their lives were without imperfection and mistake; alas! they were human: not that they occupied exalted station, were wealthy, powerful, wise or renowned; but rather, that with the blood of the Revolution in their veins, they dared to die—that, at the last, the divinity which was in them overcame humanity, and they gave themselves to death and these graves. Little children, bring your roses and build a pillar to the bravest of the brave. Fair maidens, bring your wreaths of laurel and cypress for the heroes of the country. Soldiers, these were your comrades.

These be our grateful offerings to the dead. Yet the day will fail of its most useful lesson, if it teach no lesson to the living. Let us learn the value of our institutions by contemplating their fearful cost. From our sacred rites in honor of the fallen shall spring fresh faith, and let us take an inspiration of self-sacrifice and submission to constituted authority. Cherishing these virtues as the motives of our individual lives, and cultivating them as the characteristics of our nationality, we shall make the best possible memorial for those from whose offered lives humanity breathes a larger liberty.

WEALTH OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

The data furnished by the Board of Revision in estimating the cash value of the real and personal property of the city of Pittsburgh, if applicable to the city of Allegheny and the remainder of the county, would show the cash value of the taxable property of the county to be $401,147,595. The assessed value of Pittsburgh, fixed by the County Assessors, has been found to aggregate but one-ninth of the cash value, as returned by the Board of Revision. The county assessment, if made on a like basis in Allegheny and the boroughs as in this city; while in the townships they are relatively lower. If we multiply these county valuations by nine, therefore, the aggregate will still be below the actual cash value of the real and personal property of the county. The following table will show the assessed and cash valuations of the four grand divisions of the county:

	Assessed value.	Cash value.
Pittsburgh	19,571,935	176,147,595
Allegheny	20,000,000	180,000,000
Boroughs (12)	3,000,000	27,000,000
Townships	13,000,000	18,000,000
Total	$44,571,935	$401,147,595

The assessors have been notoriously derelict in regard to the assessment of personal property in this county, and it is safe to say that not one-tenth of this species of property is returned. The total amount assessed under this head, in 1872, for the county, was but $1,841,297. When it is remembered that money at interest, carriages, pianos, silver plate, gold and silver watches, and furniture exceeding in value six hundred dollars, are all subject to tax, the figures given above as the total value of this kind of property in the county can hardly be taken as representing even a tenth.

We have not the figures at hand to compare our taxable wealth with that of other leading cities, except in the case of St. Louis, or rather the State of Missouri. The total value of real and personal property in that State, as recently ascertained by the Board of Revision, is $567,469,096, nearly one-half of which belongs to St. Louis. Thus we find that Allegheny county has a taxable valuation exceeding two-thirds of that of the entire State of Missouri, and almost double that of St. Louis county. This is certainly a very creditable showing.

LAND EAST AND WEST.

According to the voracious biographer of Mr. MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT, that interesting though unsophisticated young adventurer almost immediately after landing at New York felt himself irresistibly drawn towards the far West. Indeed, if memory serves us, even before landing, perhaps even before leaving England, he felt the attraction of those delightful regions of the setting sun. At any rate, CHUZZLEWIT was only one of many thousands of persons in search of fortune, before whose imaginations the charms of New Eden were eloquently spread by disinterested parties who had lots to sell in the great city of the future. The failure of CHUZZLEWIT and TAPLEY to realize a fortune in Eden, and the telling exposure of their disappointment, produced no perceptible effect in depressing or discouraging the business. It has flourished since as it flourished before, and still, as successive multitudes of various nationalities land on the American shore, they have their eyes fixed on the Far West as their land of promise.

Impressed with the apparent meaning of this steady flow of population towards the west, some readers may be surprised to learn how much land in the fertile Middle States still remains to be occupied. Look at New York State for example. Of the whole area of its territory amounting to 29,440,000 acres, only 22,100,810 acres have been laid off into farms, and of these acres only 15,627,206 have been improved, leaving 6,563,604 acres included in farms still uncultivated. In New Jersey, of the 2,989,511 acres laid off in farms, only 1,976,474 acres have been improved, leaving 1,013,037 acres still uncultivated. Or look at our own State. Of its 17,904,290 acres of farmed land, so-called, only 11,515,965 acres are improved, leaving 6,478,235 acres never cultivated. If to these be added the land never laid off into farms, we have in Pennsylvania rather more than seventeen millions of acres still useless except as they produce timber. In Virginia and other States to the south and southwest of it the proportion of idle to utilized land is still more noteworthy. But without entering into further details we may mention the general fact apparent from the census of 1870 that of the 306,000,000 acres of farming land comprised in twenty-one of the older settled States, 157,000,000 acres or more than one-half still remain to be turned to account by cultivation.

And yet it is probably useless to protest against the preference shown by immigrants for the lands of the West. For the most part the ideal which each immigrant brought up to labor hopes to translate into fact in this country is the acquisition of a piece of land which he may call his own. To become a proprietor, to own real estate of however limited area, which he may cultivate with his own hands and transmit as an inheritance to his children, is the hope which has drawn him from his home and the graves of his fathers, and he naturally seeks the part of the country in which, as he has been told, his dream may be soonest and most easily realized. Independence for the present and the assurance of a livelihood in the future have with most of the foreign settlers in the West been more influential considerations than the nearness of a market, or the hope of great and rapid gains. In fact, the question of transportation, so exciting and important at present, is the recent outgrowth of railway extension, and until lately there was no thought or anticipation of the problem to disturb the obvious attractions which drew people of small means to the cheap and easily cultivated lands of the West.

One cause which led and still leads many foreigners to prefer the West, is the possibility of there establishing themselves in colonies. Those Western States are dotted all over with German, Swedish, Norwegian and Danish settlements, the few rich or comparatively rich members of each community who could have bought farms in Pennsylvania or New York, choosing rather the society of old friends and neighbors, fresh immigrants like themselves.

The Southern States may, and probably will, be largely thrown open to receive population from abroad, in communities or colonies of the kind which are filling up the new territories. Nothing less, however, than a great social and political catastrophe could thus revolutionize a long settled country, and the middle and more eastern of the Western States, with their great extents of uncultivated land, will doubtless be left to find development in accordance with well-known economical and social laws. While fresh lands in the West shall continue to be opened up, the young and the enterprising dissatisfied with moderate prosperity in the old settlements, will seek to improve their fortunes in the new. Thus the population of the old States is kept below the resources of their territory, and for the most part only the best land is cultivated, the inferior being left for cultivation when it shall be needed. In the meantime a factitious value is attached to it which places it beyond the reach of the poor.

But though there may be small likelihood that any considerable number of foreigners shall seek to purchase the Pennsylvania lands still uncultivated, it certainly seems probable that in future there will be little emigration of farmers from Pennsylvania to the West. For the present, at least, farming there is a very discouraging occupation, and the fact seems likely enough to contribute to the earlier and more complete development of land so favorably situated with respect to markets, and so liberal in its return for labor expended upon it as most of the land of this State. During the last few years there have been many instances of Pennsylvania farmers who had tried the West returning to their old neighborhoods, and there will be nothing surprising in the fact, if the recent experience of the farmers of the West shall impress the class in this and other Middle States with the advantages of their position and with the wisdom of making the most of them. If on the other hand, the example of Pennsylvania in encouraging manufactures and in building up a home market for farm products shall produce its proper effect on the minds of the Western farmers, not only they, but the entire nation may ultimately derive permanent benefits from a condition which at present seems purely evil.

The Crop Prospects in Europe.

In an article reviewing the condition and prospects of the growing crops in Europe, the New York *Bulletin* says that although the European grain situation may be regarded as generally favorable to American producers, yet it is far from warranting any speculative combination for an advance on present rates. Wheat, at present quotations in England, is higher than the average of a series of years, and the utmost that seems warranted is a continuance of the current rates. The foreign crops are very large and are very heavy, and are likely to be larger next harvest even than this year. Improvements in steam and the telegraph render it possible to count and to obtain every bushel of surplus grain in the world. The present unusual competition of stocks in Great Britain causes no panic or finance, because the precise quantity of breadstuffs afloat and "in sight" is known, and because it will arrive in time to prevent any downright scarcity. The probabilities are that an "overplus crop" in wheat would only operate to the disadvantage of the parties concerned, by depressing the price of the entire our chance of furnishing the quota now expected from the United States.

Business Rents.

The New York correspondent of the Boston *Journal* says that the diminution of spring business there to the tremendous rentals that have to be paid. It is stated that the rents demanded on Broadway range between four and ten thousand dollars, and that because no one dollar less than ten can add this to its general expenses and leave a profit, there are now one hundred business places, including some of the most desirable on Broadway, vacant on that street between the City Hall and Fourteenth street. This state of affairs has already cured itself in part. Astor has just leased one store for $3,500, for which he asked $12,000 to the first of May. Another store brought but one-third as much as it did last year. One had commanded $2,000 was finally leased for $600, and still another fell from $3,000 to $1,000. Other like examples are given.

THE Commissioner of Internal Revenue has recently given a decision of no little interest to the manufacturers of weiss beer, root beer, sarsaparilla, mead, etc., as it relieves some of them from the payment of special taxes. Weiss beer, it is held, is a fermented liquor made from malt, wholly or in part or from a substitute therefor, and every person, firm or corporation that manufactures it for sale is deemed to be a brewer, and is liable to special tax as such. But no such tax is required for the manufacture of common root beer, which is made without the use of malt or of any substitute therefor. It has heretofore been held by the office that a substitute for malt is used in the manufacture of the beers, and that any person who manufactured it for sale is liable to special tax as a brewer. Upon re-examination of the question, the Commissioner states that he is in doubt concerning the correctness of that ruling, and has decided to give the benefit of the doubt to the tax-payers, and to require no special tax for the manufacture of beer in the manner above described from the 1st instant, but taxes heretofore collected will in no case be refunded.

THE Postoffice Department has ruled that postal cards may be registered upon payment of the regular registry fee of fifteen cents. It must not, however, be put into an envelope, but merely into the registered package envelope, accompanied by the requisite bills. It is hardly to be presumed that any persons desire to register a postal card, but such is the fact, applications having been made to postmasters for that purpose, who have sent to the Department for instructions, which are given as above.

ACCORDING to the census reports, says the *Interior*, there were produded in Illinois, in the year 1870, 5,249,274 pounds of tobacco, the value of which was something over $2,000,000. In these days, when the price of grain is so inconsiderable as to discourage the farmer and lead him to look for other crops that will prove more remunerative, not a few of our agriculturists are experimenting with tobacco, and so far they have met with much encouragement.

Two Wisconsin girls captured five wolves last week.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

O, Father, Lord!
The all-beneficent! I bless thy name
That thou hast mantled the green earth with flowers,
Linking our hearts to nature. By the love
Of their wild blossoms our young footsteps first
Into her deep recesses are beguiled,
Her minster cells; dark glens and forest bower,
Where thrilling with its earliest sense of thee,
Amidst the low religious whisperings,
The shivery leaf sounds of the solitude,
The spirit wakes to worship and is made
Thy living temple. By the breath of flowers
Thou callest us, from city throngs and cares,
Back to the woods, the birds, the mountain streams,
That sing of thee!

Immense damage has been done in Iowa and Kansas by the late violent rains. Streams have overflowed their banks, bridges been swept away, and in many cases landslides have occurred, greatly delaying railway trains.

Forty arrivals and departures of steamboats will be the daily allowance of Newport during the season.

A farmer living near Kalamazoo, Mich., obtained a large crop of potatoes last year by a very free use of straw. The vines came up through the straw, and the bugs could not work to advantage on and around them.

The farm products of Kansas in 1870 were worth $27,640,961.

Ponca, Dixon county, Nebraska, has found the champion fossil—an animal, supposed to be of the lizard order, which measures one hundred feet in length, twenty-five feet in breadth, and heaven only knows how many feet in depth, as he hasn't all come to light.

A fatal disease has broken out among the hogs in San Francisco. Fifty-one died at the slaughter-house in the last week out of a drove of seventy.

The Lynchburg, (Va.) *Press* says: "The amount of tobacco now coming to this market is almost fabulous; every inch of space in our vast warehouses is being filled day after day with the fragant weed. At no period since the war has so large an amount been brought to this city for sale, and indeed, anterior to the war, we doubt if, at any season, the amount was larger. Notwithstanding the enormous quantities offered, prices are well maintained, keeping up to the highest notch."

Parties are purchasing all the unfading green slate in Fairhaven, for the purpose of shipping it to England. This is a new market for Vermont slate.

Add to the sales and taxes paid on spiritous, vinous and malt liquors the capital invested in buildings and machinery, etc., together with the expenses connected directly with the trade, and the last year's business aggregates at least $1,500,000,000.

The Norwich (Conn.) Lock Company makes 1,200 locks per day. One of their recent inventions is a lock so constructed as to admit of seven hundred changes, and requiring a key for each change; yet a "master" key is made which will unlock the whole.

Many of the small wires in the fire alarm boxes at Springfield, Ill., were melted by lightning in Thursday evening's storm.

At the *Independent* office, Kinmundy, Ill., is an old Franklin press, occasionally in use when there is a rush of business, which was at Vandalia in the pioneer days of Illinois, and struck off the first Constitution of the State, and did the State printing of the proceedings of the first Legislature.

An Illinois editor speaks of an "eighty-year-old octogenarian in his town who has seen the snows of three score years and ten." What was the matter with his eyes the other ten years? Or didn't it snow for ten winters? This is something the public are interested in.

Writers of indecent matter on postal cards are subject to a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $5,000 for each offense.

A St. Louis man recently committed suicide on account of the death of his mother-in-law, and it didn't take the Coroner's jury five minutes to find a unanimous verdict of "aberration of mind" in his case.

Coarse iron wire netting is now used instead of lath, on which to lay the plastering in the interior of houses.

He met Miss Kitty at a ball. After talking about the balloon ascension, the weather and other things, he asked rather abruptly: "Where is your mother?" "Oh," said the sweet damsel, "I have left her at home. I generally do when I come to a ball. What is home without a mother?"

The house mechanics of New York city—bricklayers, carpenters, painters, etc.—demand at the hands of the Legislature a law requiring builders to construct secure scaffolding, so that the lives of workingmen may not be endangered.

The subscriptions to the fund for establishing a training school for nurses in New York city, up to date, amount to $22,500.

The London University has instituted a course of Chinese language and literature, under the tuition of Prof. H. F. Holt.

Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio, has the prospect of an additional endowment fund to the amount of $100,000. A large part of the sum has already been promised on condition that the rest of it be secured.

The estimate of the Barbadoes sugar crop this year is 40,000 hogsheads.

The Episcopalians of the Diocese of Virginia are now in convention. The state of the church is spoken of as being very encouraging. A great increase in the number of confirmations is noted, and the congregational contributions have increased $4,000 over last year.

The first legal hanging that ever occurred in Arizona took place on the 2d instant, when a man named Manuel Fernandez was hanged at Yuma city for the murder of one Michael McCartney, a citizen of that town, about the first of December of last year. Men by the score have died in the Territory with their boots on, suffering death by the rope and bullet, but this was the first execution at which the Sheriff presided.

Sentimental young men at Brownsville, Tenn., insist that it is impossible to talk love to the suburban belle beneath the trees and in the moonlight, owing to the interposition of caterpillars that even crawl between clasped hands and beating hearts.

See Vienna and prepare for bankruptcy, is the modern version of an old proverb, suggested by the immense and daily increasing price of every necessary article in the Austrian capital.

One of the younger officers of the Lava Beds received a letter from his "bright particular," which contained the following touching passage: "And if anything shou'd happen to you, do make some arrangement to have your hair recovered and sent on. It is the exact color of mine, and I can't get a pair of curls of the right shade any where."

PERSONAL.

Gen. Ronald S. McKenzie, who has been brought into great prominence, within a brief time, by his raid into Mexican territory and punishment of the Kickapoo Indians, is a son of Commodore McKenzie, who, in 1843, hung to the yard-arm of his ship, for mutiny, Midshipman Spencer, a son of the then secretary of War under President Tyler—John C. Spencer. The name of Commodore McKenzie was originally Alexander Slidell, he having changed it at the request of a relative in order to inherit some property. He was a native of New York, and a brother of John Slidell of Louisiana and Mason and Slidell fame, captured on the high seas by Lieutenant Wilkes while proceeding to France as Minister of the Southern Confederacy. Gen. McKenzie graduated from West Point at the head of his class in 1862, and took up arms in the Union cause, as Second Lieutenant of Engineers. Step by step he won his way to higher position, until, near the close of the struggle, he was made Full Brigadier General, with the full rank of Major General. For late years he holds rank in the regular army as Colonel, and commands the Fourth Cavalry. He has, for a number of years in Texas for several years, and during that time has done good service against the red skins.

The Albany (N. Y.) love-powder doctors, Thomas and Brown, will be allowed to practice for a few months in the penitentiary. They have been convicted and sentenced.

Jim Fisk's remains will have a monument at Brattleboro, Vt. Four allegorical female figures will adorn the pedestal, representing Commerce, the Drama, the Railway, and the Steamship.

The Milwaukee School Board includes the following euphonious names: "Hundhausen, Kuenzie, Wauwiller, Zeisig, Schlichten, Freitag, Koesting, Meinecke, Hunde, Oberbauer and Tuma."

The Governor of New York has appointed Horatio Seymour of Oneida, William A. Wheeler of Franklin, and John D. Van Buren of New York, as a Commission to investigate the charges of fraud made against the management of the college and scrip fund by Ezra Cornell. These gentlemen are well known for their great business ability and personal honor, and their report will be accepted as a fair statement of the facts. Ex Governor Seymour has the confidence of Democrats all parties. Mr. Wheeler was President of the Constitutional Convention of 1867, and is now a Representative in Congress. Mr. Van Buren was Gov. Hoffman's Private Secretary. Mr. Wheeler is the Republican member of the Commission.

The Boston *Transcript* revives the following: When the late John Stuart Mill was a candidate for Parliament, after an opening address to his constituents, according to custom, he replied to questions put to him, the first being, "Do you believe it right to marry a deceased wife's sister?" Mr. Mill "saw no objections." When asked what was the opinion of the Irish church, his reply was, "I think it should be cut up by the roots." When questioned as to his views on the "Prohibitory Law," a rough fellow jumped up and shouted, "Mill, if you don't kept a public ——." This supposition set the audience in a roar, until Mr. Mill quieted them, insisting the man should be heard. "Mr. Mill," said he again, "if you kept a public, and a man came in to drink, and smashed the glasses and disturbed the neighborhood, don't you think there ought to be a Permissive bill to stop his getting drunk?" The ready reply was, "I think there are some cases in which the action of the police may be properly called in."

An Arkansan had a dream, which nearly taught him the danger of delay. "I dreamed," said he, "I was wid the Pope, who was as great a jintleman as any one in the destrict, an' he axed me wad I drink? Thinks I, wad a duck swim? an' seein' the Innishowen, an' limons, and sugar, on the sideboard, I tould him I didn't care if I took a wee dhrop of punch. 'Would ye hot?' axed the Pope. 'Hot, your Holiness,' I replied; an' be that he stepped down to the kitchen for the hot wather, but before he got back I woke straight up. An' now its diatressin me I didn't take it coarse."

Father Beckx, the General of the order of the Jesuits, is described by a correspondent of the Vienna *Presse* as a short, narrow-shouldered man of seventy, with a pale and tranquil countenance. "whose life seemed to concentrate itself in his expressive gray eyes, shaded by long black lashes, and always bent to the ground except when he is addressing you." His head is long and narrow, and its baldness is concealed by a black scull cap; his brown hair, interspersed here and there with threads of silver, is brushed back from his temples behind his ears; his nose is sharp, and his lips are thin and bloodless.

During his recent visit to Indianapolis, General Sheridan, speaking of the late raid into Mexico said: "The Rio Grande is such a crooked river, you know, that McKenzie probably couldn't tell which side of it he was on." The merry twinkle of his eye as he said this showed that he did not disapprove of McKenzie's action.

Earl Russell has just made a speech on education, in which he said that "they could have no good schools unless they had religion in them;" that the teaching of the Bible was the best teaching which could be given, and that he trusted it would continue to prosper in England.

A bright young fellow of Richmond, Ind., recently established a reputation, married Miss Cussins, borrowed $10 of her and $25 of her old parent, and then vamosed. The grief of the forsaken one can be imagined, especially as she had fondly hoped to start on an extensive wedding tour with her rich husband the day after the one on which he left.

The North Carolina judges made only one rate of it. In charging a jury at Raleigh, recently, Judge Tourgee told them that if they were satisfied that the criminal should be punished with death, he would "take great pleasure in pronouncing the sentence."

Brigham Young met Mr. Blaine on the cars on his recent visit to Salt Lake City, and in the conversation which followed the Speaker talked very plainly to the Prophet concerning the political status of that Territory. The report that Speaker Blaine occupied a seat in the Prophet's box at the theater is not true.

POLITICAL.

State.

The following Democratic announcements we find in the Washington *Review and Examiner*: For Assembly, W. Lee Archer; Sheriff, Joseph N. Porter, Thomas West, John G. Farquhar, William Quail, William Thompson, James S. Newkirk; Treasurer, O. H. P. McCoy, Stephen C. Richardson, R. F. Martin, John Swickard, William Dauley; Commissioner, T. A. Noble; Director of Poor, Benjamin A. Bartilson, John Bower; Auditor, J. Rea McNary.

The Philadelphia *Press* says: P. H. McLaughlin, an active and intelligent young man, is making a canvass of the Fifth Legislative district for the Republican nomination. Mr. McLaughlin is very popular in the district, and if nominated will be sure to beat his Democratic competitor.

There is no dearth of candidates for nomination in Cambria county. The latest named for Assembly are S. Horne, on the Democratic ticket, and James Noon, independent labor reform.

Concerning the advocacy by certain guerrilla sheets of Mr. Samuel Hepburn's nomination for State Treasurer, the Johnstown *Tribune* says: "We sincerely hope Mr. Henry will immediately proclaim over his own signature that he is not in any way responsible for the abuse heaped upon gentlemen who have all along been considered worthy leaders of the Republican party, by the Republican press and people of the State, and by so doing enhance his chances ten fold for the nomination. We believe Mr. Henry is too true a man to indorse the action of these guerrilla sheets in abusing Mr. Mackey, and not so poor a politician that he does not know that the Republican State Convention is going to nominate a man whom the Republicans of the State recommend, and not those whom cliques of it are clamorous for. We are sorry he has got into such hands, and we will not believe that he is there of his own free will until we have indubitable proof of it, but rather that he is put there by the wily cunning in the Democratic camp, for there is not one of these papers but would support him to kill him, if they were paid for it, as willingly as they would oppose him, and further enhance his prospects if they received the cash for so doing."

The Republicans of Franklin county will hold their delegate election to-morrow. Among the candidates for the Assembly nomination are Lieutenant William H. Mackey and Alexander Schaffner.

Almost without exception, the Republican press of the State denounce the salary grabbers of the Constitutional Convention.

At a meeting of the Cumberland county Democratic Committee, in Carlisle, on Saturday, the 17th inst., James H. Graham, Jr., of Carlisle, was selected as the Senatorial, and S. N. Eunminger, of Mechanicsburg, as Representative Delegate to the next State Convention.

The Democratic primary election was held in Greene county, last Saturday, and the following persons were nominated, which is equivalent to election: Assembly, Thomas Laidley; Sheriff, James P. Congray; Treasurer, Samuel Bayard; Commissioner, Robert Smith; Auditor, Conby Orndorff; Jury Commissioner, Thomas Mechennathan; Poor House Director, Isaac Mitchell; Coroner, Lewis N. Johnson.

The Erie *Dispatch* still pokes fun at the many who want to be Sheriff. This is the last: A little boy fell out of a second story window on State, above Eleventh street, yesterday, but he luckily struck on the shoulders of one of the candidates for Sheriff, and, bounding off, fell into the arms of another, and was set on the sidewalk unhurt. That boy may be a candidate for President yet.

E. H. Wilcox is announced as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Assembly in Erie county.

General.

Once more Hon. Ignatius Donnelly denies that he is a candidate for any office in Minnesota.

The Minnesota Republican State Convention has been appointed for July 16.

The California farmers have called a State Convention to consider the propriety of a general political movement.

There is a quiet movement in Ohio to make the Hon. W. S. Groesbeck the Democratic candidate for Governor.

The Minneapolis *Tribune*, speaking of the Congressional excursion from St. Louis to Galveston, says: We regret that prominent members of Congress should so much as countenance such exhibition of themselves in the eyes of the whole world. * * * We have been hoping that the Forty-second would be an improvement on the Forty-second; but it makes a sorry beginning.

The telegraph informs us that Mr. Stone, of this city, and several other excursional Congressmen, lost their watches and pocket-books at New Orleans. There were so many back-pay members on the trip that we are only surprised that some of the rolling stock is not missing.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

The unterrified Democracy cannot bear success. They had a temporary victory some time ago in West Virginia, and immediately began fighting over the spoils. The division has now grown so great that all efforts at reconciliation have failed, and war is declared to the utter end. The Republicans, profiting by the situation, are preparing to quietly resume control of affairs, and relegate these quarrelsome gentlemen to the rear, where, it is evident, they will do the most good.

One of the strongest arguments the Democratic party has had for a continued existence, either in a simon-pure Democratic or a ga vanized liberal form, was to check the natural tendency of unopposed majorities to excesses. They have proved an utter failure in the discharge of that duty at least. And now that they have failed in all that they could do, what earthly use is there for them longer?—*La Grange (Ind.) Standard.*

The Republican party leaders have never lost sight of the cracked before them. It is the same to-day as it was at the organization of the party, and will be, if Democracy survives, until the leopard changes his spots and the Ethiopian his skin. In whatever shape the Democracy presents itself, it is the same decapitative, traitorous, and malicious thing, creeping into everything that promises a chance to develop discord and anarchy.—*Utica (N. Y.) Herald.*

Mr. James Packard, Member of Congress from Indiana, has been requested by a county convention of his constituents to resign on account of the back-pay business, and he has written a letter giving his reasons for not doing so. He claims that his back pay is no burden upon his constituents, because it is borne by the whole people of the country; that he has estimated that the share of it taken from the people of his district is $4; and that since he proposes to deposit for the benefit of the 140,000 inhabitants of that Congressional district, it is likely that Mr. Packard's flippancy will have the effect of intensifying the popular indignation at his retaining the money.

STATE NEWS.

Altoona rats steal ladies' artificial teeth—or, at least, the *Tribune* says they do.

The shipments of grain and flour over the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad average eighty cars per day.

The potato bug has made its appearance in several of our local boarding establishments.

Philip Baeder, of Titusville, died very suddenly, of heart disease, on Tuesday evening.

The editorial etcher of the Norristown *Herald* says: Local option is working wonders in some counties. In Danville it has raised the price of crackers to ten cents apiece, and the dealer has such a large profit on them that he throws a glass of whisky into the bargain. Notwithstanding this exorbitant price, some Danvillians live on nothing but crackers.

Reuben Erb, residing about two miles northeast of Lititz, Lancaster county, was instantly killed, on Monday, by the limb of a falling tree, which he had chipped off at the base for the purpose of securing its tark. The limb struck him on the forehead, and when found he was dead.

It is now thought that both Clarke and Edwards, the circus men so badly used up at Lancaster on Monday night, will recover.

Joseph Redcay was arrested in Reading, on Tuesday, as the supposed murderer of John Simpson, of Hamburg, who disappeared very mysteriously on the night of the 27th of April, 1872. Redcay, who is employed on the Schuylkill canal, stated in conversation with citizens of Hamburg that Simpson was murdered at the time stated, and his body thrown into the canal, where it remained for a day and night, and was then taken to the Blue Mountain and buried; that $1,050 was secured from his pocket by the murderers; that Simpson was put out of the way because one of the assassins owed him $25; that he (Redcay) did not receive the money when the body was buried, but would go with only one person; that he and the murderer himself, had known all about it, &c. At his examination in Reading, Redcay denied having made some of these assertions. He was held to await further developments.

The Media *American* says: A family residing near West Chester, was poisoned a few days ago, by a discharged servant, in the following manner. The woman had been obtained from a Philadelphia intelligence office, gave poor satisfaction, was very dilty, and was discharged after a "scene" which grew out of a reprimand for allowing her child to make paper-pellets with its dirty fingers in bread which she was kneading. She was discharged, but refused to leave for several days after. Finally she disappeared one morning before breakfast, and soon thereafter every member of the family was taken violently sick, vomiting showed other symptoms of poisoning. A doctor was hastily summoned and the proper remedies given to relieve the sufferers. In the meantime the woman disappeared.

For some weeks past, says the Clearfield *Republican's Journal*, it has been currently reported that a company of capitalists were about to build a road from New York to Erie or Cleveland—that said road would traverse the central part of Pennsylvania—and that a branch thereof would pass through Clearfield said line. We are glad to learn that these reports have at last met their fate, that a road is not contemplated, and will be built at an early day. In confirmation of this statement it is only necessary to say, that the route has been inspected by competent and practical men, and pronounced as practicable and unsatisfactory. That line will pass at or near the borough of Clearfield, there is little doubt.

It is proposed by the members of the German Baptist, or Dunkard, denomination in Blair county to erect a house of worship in Altoona.

Clearfield county miners have struck for a raise of wages. They demand an advance of ten cents per ton.

Mr. Charles S. Wood, President of the Cambria Iron Company, Johnstown, died at his residence in Philadelphia, on Tuesday evening.

Hon. Lemuel Todd, of Cumberland county, and Capt. G. W. Skinner, of Fulton county, have been appointed by State Superintendent Wickersham to represent the State in the Board of Trustees of the Cumberland Valley Normal School, at Shippensburg.

Dr. Samuel McKahan, of Waynesburg, died on Sunday last, after a lingering illness.

A lodge of the order of Knights of Pythias is to be organized in Sharon.

The Waynesburg *Republican* knocks the pins from under that romantic little story, now going the rounds of the press, about the wild girl of Greene county. The only peculiarities about the "girl"—now 18 years old—are that she is insane, is afraid of strangers, and occasionally, in the summer time, spends several days at a time in the forest, as is the habit with such people.

Iron ore and fire clay have been found on the Mitchell estate, near Indiana, by Dr. Simpson.

THE annual value of the rent bearing land in England and Wales is stated to have increased from about two hundred and forty millions of dollars in 1863 to nearly two hundred and eighty-three millions in 1870. This is shown by the official returns of the property tax. A piece of ground bought in Holborn (London) for eight hundred dollars in 1859 now yields twenty thousand dollars rent per annum. These instances of enormous increase are, of course, exceptional, owing to location or other circumstances. In the United States there has been also a vast increase in value. But the figures quoted from these English items to show that, while the paper currency of this country has had something to do with nominal increase of values, it is not the sole cause.

A CASE involving an important principle, and for which there are few precedents, has just been decided in one of the New York courts. It was this: Prior to the recent murder of Mr. Charles Goodrich, in Brooklyn, a Mrs. Susan Finley, of Staten Island, had entered into a contract to part with a share which she owned in a clipper ship for a brown stone house in Degraw street. The contract Mrs. Finley refused to stand by when she discovered that the property in question was the one in which the murder had taken place. Thereupon the party of the first part, Mr. David Goodrich, brother of the murdered man, brought an action to enforce the contract; but a decision was rendered in favor of the defendant.

William Sharon, formerly a dry goods clerk in Carrollton, Illinois, has, it is said, amassed in California a fortune of not less than $20,000,000. He is the ruling spirit of the Bank of California.

For All Localities and Climes.

A true specific is adapted to all localities and climes, and for this reason, that it strikes at the causative principle of the diseases which it is administered to cure. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, for example, is a true specific, not only because it fortifies the body against the external influences which prompts disease, but because, when taken as a remedy instead of as a preventative, it neutralizes the infective principle in the blood and thereby destroys the primary source of the ailment. Hence as an antidote to epidemic disorders, and to all complaints which are produced or aggravated by miasma, or the presence of anything deleterious in the air, the water or the soil, it is as nearly infallible as any medicinal preparation can be. In our own country, as a remedy for intermittent fevers, bilious affections, constipation, dyspepsia, nervous weakness, rheumatism and general debility, it is unrivalled, nor is it less celebrated in the tropics as a preventive of malarious fevers.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 50.
Chartered in 1852.
Open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., compounded from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. F. McKINLY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John R. Dilworth, J. F. Kahn, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

CANDIDATES.

FOR CORONER—
W. C. COOKE,
Of Allegheny City, subject to decision of Republican County Convention

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

FOR SALE,

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

7 PER CENT.

Water Loan and Penn Avenue

BONDS,

AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.

GEO. R. HILL.... C. HANSON LOVE.. JAS. N. HILL.

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

58 Fourth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

OFFER

FOR SALE

City of Pittsburgh

SEVEN PER CENT.

Water Loan and Penn Avenue

BONDS,

AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 29, 1873.

Extreme dullness characterizes the money market of Pittsburgh, with so little doing that no change can be noted. Money is in fair supply on the street and good paper goes at 10 per cent.—very little of it, however, appears, as the banks are taking all such as is offered them at 8 and 9 per cent. per annum. Some sales of local stocks are to be noted, Pacific and Atlantic changing hands at 124. Some interest is manifested in Coal, bellsville stock, which is quoted very low—so low that few holders feel like parting with their shares. It is daily becoming more valuable, although its managers may keep dividends in the dim future. With but slight exception, the stock market has been very dull, speculation having centered in Pacific Mail, Western Union and Atlantic Mail. The anxious election of the Pacific Mail Co. was held on the 28th, when it is thought that Gould having united his interest with that of Stockwell the majority of the old board hold over. The stock is said to be a purchase for a turn of ten per cent. When it is remembered that but twenty thousand shares of Erie are held in this country, it will be seen that it can readily be "cornered"—and that the long side is the safest.

Foreign advices from London are favorable where money is reported below the minimum of the bank rates. The rates of exchange between that city and the Continent are such as to indicate a continuation of the flow of gold from England, which will at least sustain, if not advance, the bank rates.

—A city correspondent states that he deposited with his bank a check dated May 29, having written across the face "payable June 1st," that the bank receiving the check presented it to the institution on which it was drawn, for acceptance, which being refused it was protested, and asks if the drawee was bound to accept the check, and if not whether his bank did right in adding the expenses of protest.

We would say that the check in question must be treated as a bill of exchange and that there is no good reason for making any distinction. The fact that one is drawn on a bank and the other on an individual can make no difference in principle concerning the duty of the holder. The drawee may accept the check and immediately charge to the drawer, thus securing himself against the maturity of the check, but allowing the drawer the benefit of any accruing interest on the full balance of his account till the payment of the acceptance. In case of refusal it is certainly the duty of the holder to protest for non-acceptance.

In practice, however, we believe a different course is usually pursued, the holder treating the check the same as a post-dated check. Had the check in question been simply dated June 1st, the holder would have had no right to demand payment, or to protest for refusal to pay on the part of the drawee.

An undoubted authority on this subject says:

"The drawing of post-dated checks is an every-day occurrence in our commercial cities. The Courts believe was right in treating it as a bill or check payable at sight, or upon presentment thereof at the bank at any time on or after the day of its date, but not before. If any damage came to the parties from the protest, the bank is liable also for that, as it had no right to present the check, and no reason to protest it until the day of its date."

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co.. their correspondent:

	Morn.	Noon.	Eve.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	122 ¼	122¾	122¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	116¼	116¼	116¼
U. S. Bonds of 1864	116¾	116¾	116¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	118	118	118¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	118¾	119	119
U. S. Bonds of 1867	121¾	121¾	121¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	120	120	120

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

	11.30 A.M.	12.30 P.M.	1.30 P.M.	2.30 P.M.	3.00 P.M.
Gold	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼
Western Union Tel.	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½
Quicksilver	21	21	21	21	21
Pacific Mail	42	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼
Adams Express					
Wells, Fargo & Co.	95	95	95	95	95
United States Ex.	76½	76½	76½	76½	76½
New York Central	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½
Erie	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
Erie preferred	74	74	74	74	74
Harlem	130	130	130	130	130
New Jersey Central					
C. C. and I. C.	90	90	90	90	90
Hannibal and St. Jo.					
Iron Mountain					
Atlantic Mail					

—Messrs. Robinson Bro., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day.

Penn'a Central	55¾	Phila. and Erie	25
Reading	103¾	Penn'a, Allegheny	54¾
United Co.'s of N. J.	120	Pittsburgh 58	74
Old Creek	31¾	Allegheny Valley 7-30's	94¼
Lehigh Valley R. R.	61	Central Trans Co.	49

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, May 24, 1873. }

Water Loan Bonds

We Buy and Sell on Commission all kinds of

Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Negotiable Paper, &c.

Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat, from or to London (Liverpool, Queenstown) and Glasgow.

Drafts payable on demand in any part of England Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle, No.	Cattle, head.	Hogs, No.	Hogs, head.	Sheep, No.	Sheep, head.	Horses, No.	Horses, head.	Mules, No.	Mules, head.
Thursday, May 22	1,440	3,800	825		90		17			
Friday, May 23	2,000	5,100	900		60		17			
Saturday, May 24	900	1,900	600		40		17			
Monday, May 26	1,200	3,000	1,200		1200		17			
Tuesday, May 27	800	2,150	1,000							
Wednesday, May 28	774	1,600	4,600		700		17			
Total	8,314	17,550	12,225		2,090		85			
Last week	10,914	16,950	17,300		615		155			

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle, No.	Cattle, head.	Hogs, No.	Hogs, head.	Sheep, No.	Sheep, head.	Horses, No.	Horses, head.	Mules, No.	Mules, head.
Thursday, May 22	828	2,300	5,600		60		17			
Friday, May 23	702	2,025	800		45		17			
Saturday, May 24	1,000	2,800	1,000		50		17			
Monday, May 26	864	2,600	800		75		17			
Tuesday, May 27	1,000	2,800	1,000							
Wednesday, May 28	774	1,600	4,600		700		17			
Total	7,308	12,225	12,800		300		85			
Last week	10,914	16,950	17,300		615		155			

Cattle.

At the time of closing our last report we noted that the market was dull and inclined to lower, quite a number of cattle shipping out on first hands, owners being unwilling to sell here at the prices offered. The market closed on Friday afternoon dull and droopy at prices from ½c to ¾c lower than ruled the preceding week. This week the receipts of through cattle have been fair, while of those intended for sale here till Monday evening the run was very light, since which it has been fair, while the stock is not quite so good in point of quality, as it sometimes is, but still good enough, for we heard very little complaint from buyers about the the quality of it. The attendance of regular buyers is fair and there are a large number of country buyers here. The transient dealers have taken hold freely, most of the sales to this time having been made to them. Prices are pretty much the same as last week, if any change can be noted it is for the better. Holders are firm, and with but a moderate supply offering it would not surprise us to see the market closing at indications point that way.

The buyers for the regular Eastern trade complain about bad markets, and of course want to buy as cheaply as possible. Unless the runs are heavy the country dealers at this season of the year take enough stock to regulate and keep even the market. There was considerable complaint from regular buyers about prices, but they had to purchase some or else see the best of the taken by countrymen. At this writing the market is firm and steady at the following rates:

Extra 1,400 lb steers, fine and smooth, $6 75; extra 1,300 lb steers, fine and smooth, $6 25 to $6 50; prime 1,200 lb steers, fine and smooth, $6 00 to $6 25; prime 1,100 lb steers, fine and smooth, $5 75 to $6 00; fair 1,000 lb steers, fine and smooth, $5 50 to $5 75; stockers $5 25 to $5 50.

Stockers.

The supply of stock cattle continues light. The good prospect for grass has made the feeling better than it was a week ago, and we have to note an increased demand for prime stockers. Held high in the west and but few coming forward.

Horses.

The run of horses this week has been lighter than for sometime past. Most of the horses brought forward are drivers and streeters. The demand for streeters is reported not quite so good, the stables being well filled. Driving horses in fair demand.

Hogs.

The run of hogs for the week ending too heavy, amounting to over 14,000 head. The market has been declining, increased receipts causing a reduction in prices and light runs putting figures up. The change, however, has not been a great one, prices having not varied more than ¼c the past week. The quality of the offerings is good. There is considerable heavy stock coming at the present but light hogs or prime preferred. Market to-day slow and draggish at the following figures:

Extra Philadelphia fat, $5 75 to $5 80; prime Yorkers $5 75 to $5 80; prime Yorkers $5 15 to $5 25; common $5 00.

Sheep.

The run of sheep for the week ending to-day fair. Trade opened on Tuesday and some sales were made to Erieman for shipment to New York, but at prices off from last week at least ½c. The market to-day has quite slow and dull. Philadelphia buyers are not purchasing their usual supply. Not so many sheepare wanted to meet the demand, and if the runs continue fair lower rates must rule. Following are the prices current:

Extra 100 lbs, fine wool, $6 75; extra 95 lbs, fine wool, $5 50; extra 90 lbs, fine wool, $5 00a5 25.

Cattle Sales.

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
24	28,250	$5 62½	21	27,770	$5 40
25	29,050	5 75	3	2,770	5 25
24	27,400	5 62½	21	20,000	5 40
1	1,070	4 50	14	18,180	4 75
1	1,050	4 50	1	1,000	4 50

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD.

19	18,850	$4 75a5 00	1	1,070	$5 40
1	900	4 50	17	18,130	5 80
21	20,010	6 12½	1	1,040	5 00
2	2,020	6 30	1	1,060	5 00
2	38,270	5 87½	1	1,000	5 00
15	18,180	5 75	13	11,860	5 35
14	28,310	5 87½	5	4,970	5 40
17	18,200	5 87½	4	40,950	5 75

HARLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD.

18	20,280	$5 75	19	20,410	$5 85
20	19,250	5 80	24	28,280	5 70
19	17,650	5 80	20	20,000	5 90
22	28,250	6 00	17	18,540	5 90

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD.

19	17,960	$5 50	36	37,840	$5 90
19	18,260	5 75	16	17,000	5 85
17	17,750	5 75	16	17,750	5 90
2	2,090	5 75	3	3,080	5 75
2	2,170	5 75	4	3,970	5 71
2	36,180	5 75	2	2,080	5 75
1	8,560	5 75	1	980	5 60
19	20,080	6 05	1	15,050	5 75
19	20,410	6 00	18	19,250	5 60
5	42,540	6 00	19	20,750	5 10
1	1,050	5 00	3	3,220	5 00
24	25,000	6 05	1	1,000	5 00
10	18,760	6 00	80	107,800	5 15
1	7,940	6 00	1	980	5 00
2	1,900	5 75	8	8,160	5 60
3	6,420	6 05	2	2,000	5 00
26	31,620	5 80	2	2,310	5 00
17	20,450	6 00	17	17,710	5 87
15	19,220	6 10	33	49,500	6 35
2	2,450	6 00	17	18,000	5 75
3	2,910	6 00	34	28,410	5 90
1	24,050	5 10	1	1,240	6 25
14	14,800	5 90	1	1,450	4 25
19	20,510	6 07½	19	20,000	5 75
14	12,340	5 37	4	7,420	5 50
1	1,000	4 25	16	20,000	5 90
17	20,810	5 88	3	2,930	6 00
2	2,000	5 80	2	2,240	6 00
1	3,810	6 00			

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
	19,120	$6 05		45,840	$4 90
5	7,040	5 90	64	9,250	4 85
2	3,000	5 70	4	3,810	4 75
63	13,220	3 87½	29	21,960	4 85
21	19,750	5 90	1	1,000	4 75
21	7,560	5 70	66	14,160	5 35
3	10,350	5 70	64	14,000	5 35
7	1,620	5 25	74	13,020	5 35
1	1,000	5 00	1	1,000	5 00
19	22,720	5 90	44	23,350	5 20
19	21,460	5 85	25	24,000	5 30
5	6,040	5 20	58	9,750	5 20
60	7,700	5 20	1	1,000	5 00

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD.

11	2,960	$5 75	60	14,510	$5 10
21	21,760	5 90	70	16,540	5 05
19	20,050	5 90	1	10,410	5 05
2	9,180	5 10	91	22,500	5 05
19	18,760	5 90	1	1,000	5 00
20	23,040	5 10	1	2,160	5 10
24	11,810	5 90	1	1,000	5 00
19	20,710	5 90	24	17,170	5 00
19	20,650	5 90	1	1,000	5 00
19	19,410	5 90	1	2,000	5 00
19	19,410	5 90	1	1,000	5 00
19	15,490	6 00	1	1,000	5 00
3	42,540	5 90	46	25,650	5 75
5	26,840	5 90	1	1,000	5 00
19	22,000	5 85	1	1,000	5 00
13	13,400	5 90	1	1,000	5 00

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD.

19	22,800	$5 75	84	18,250	$5 05
3	1,100	5 75	1	1,000	4 80
21	11,190	5 65	18	3,150	4 90
2	2,020	5 75	1	1,000	5 00
27	6,190	5 75	23	5,240	5 00
19	20,000	5 75	1	1,000	5 00
112	28,350	5 25	99	18,850	5 30
19	21,770	5 62½	54	10,250	5 35
24	21,940	5 80	1	1,000	5 00
24	21,900	5 80	1	2,310	5 30
264	44,000	5 20			

Sheep.

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
159	48,180	$5 62½	1	90	$4 00
42	2,160	4 75	213	10,800	5 35
1	17,120	5 00	1	90	4 00
262	34,230	5 00			

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD

168	8,400	$5 00	214	10,560	$5 50
207	17,260	5 15	232	18,980	5 40
207	16,560	5 25	1	1,000	5 00
223	19,870	5 50	1	1,000	5 00
207	16,560	5 50	1	17,940	5 25
207	11,500	5 50	1	6,870	5 00
1	7,000	4 75	85	6,800	5 00
205	16,400	5 50	1	1,000	5 00
196	9,370	5 37			
1	1,000	4 50	183	7,860	4 70
1	6,180	4 80	70	17,250	5 20
196	16,240	5 50			

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD.

168	8,750	$5 00	1	9,250	$5 60
208	17,360	5 62	184	15,320	4 05
207	14,190	5 80	14	8,400	5 15
19	4,260	5 50	204	14,700	5 25
19	9,120	5 50	1	1,000	4 45
20	6,180	5 50	11	560	5 60
207	14,190	5 80	1	1,000	5 00
19	4,130	5 50	18	3,150	5 55
195	27,300	5 75	1	1,000	5 00
109	9,320	5 10	96	8,100	5 05

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 29.—Wheat quiet; No 1 Milwaukee $1 63. Corn dull; western 56a56c.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, May 29, 1873. }

REMARKS.—The most noticeable change in the markets during the week has been a decline in dry goods, on the brands named, which will be found in another column.

Wool has also dropped a figure, and the market may now be said to be awaiting the development of the quantity, quality and range of prices of the new clip.

With regard to the better market, the "least said the soonest mended." It is agreed on all hands by commercial men that the market is a hard one, with little hopes for an early improvement. The ruling rates of the market are from 15 to 18c for prime to choice.

Under the influence of large receipts the cheese market is weaker, though there are no quotable change in prices.

The extreme warm weather is effecting the demand and sale of country bacon, but owing to the light stocks on hand there has been no reduction in prices, though they point to lower figures.

Eggs seem to have touched the bottom prices, and are now firmly held at 14¾a15c per dozen for strictly fresh.

The flour market is absolutely quiet and unchanged, with sales of spring wheat flour at $7 50a8 00 per bbl, and red winters at $8 75a9 00, and $9 50 for city.

The grain market continues to move along about as usual. The receipts continue light, in fact, far short of the demand for wheat, oats and corn. We do not alter prices, as they have about reached the topmost round of the ladder.

The grocery market is reported nominally active, particularly as regards sugars and coffees. And here it may not be out of place to state that the well-known firm of Jacob Ross, who so narrowly escaped "churning out" a few days ago by a fire in their coffee roasting department, are all right again and ready to fill all orders. For the information of country readers we would say that the stock of coffees and sweets in this market: Coffee—Choice Rio 25; good to prime 23½a24½c; fair 21½a21¾c; Old Government Java 31c; other Javas, fancy grades, 30c; Rio in packages and jobbing 17½c; roasted Java 33½c. Sugars—Patent cut loaf 13c; crushed granulated and powdered, 12c; standard A, 11c; B, 10¾c; extra C, 10¾c; C, yellow, 10½c; circle C, 10½c; lower grades 9¾a10c. Syrups—White drips 65c; other grades ranging from 60 to 40c, as to quality.

With regard to the hay market we have to remark that the receipts for the past week have been light, and the market for baled dull, with a downward tendency. The outlook for the new crop is good, hence there is a desire to sell old stock, while buyers are shy and stand off for lower prices. Elsewhere we give the quotations.

The days of "old potatoes" are about numbered, and the new crop, with its southern vanguard, will soon become masters of the field.

Highwines continue to rule strong in the West, causing prices here to rule firmer and held up to 91c@96c ¥ gallon.

With regard to the vegetable market we scarce know what to say. That it is abundantly stocked is not to be doubted, but to procure quotations of particular stock is difficult. There is every kind and variety of "green stuff" in the market, of the prices of which we feel ignorance, hoping the readers will pardon us for devoiving the duty upon them of finding out for themselves.

The following are the receipts of the principal articles of produce since our last, exclusive of elevator:

Wheat, sacks	680	Rye, sacks	170
Oats, sacks	170	Barley, sacks	60
Cheese, boxes	50	Apples, barrels	60
Butter, packages	46	Bacon, pieces	1,357
Bacon, tierces	1		

The bacon and provision market rules quiet and firm with sales as follows; Uncanvassed sugar cured hams 14¾c; canvassed do do 15c; do do shoulders 10a¼c; plain do 8½c; rib sides 9¾c; clear do do 10c; clear do 10¾c; breakfast bacon, 13c; dried beef 19c; mess pork $17 50; leaf lard in tierce, 10c; refined do do do 10¾c; do do do half bbls 11c; do do kegs and buckets 11¾c.

There is a better demand for ales, though prices are no higher. Distant dealers ordering may expect to pay the following figures: X $; XX $10; stock of English ale, kilderkins, 25 gallons, $24; bbls, 45 gallons, 42; hhds, 68 gallons, $68.

The days of apples are almost over, and prices are not so strong nor so high in the figures. We quote at $2 50a4 00 ¥ bbl, as to quality and condition.

We omit our usual extended quotations.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY, May 30, 1873. }

REMARKS.—The market continues to move along steadily, presenting nothing very important. Prices were hardly so firm, still we heard of no concessions made in order to effect sales. The sales at Parkersburg are the largest for some days.

CRUDE.

Holders in this market are demanding 6¾a6¾c per gallon. Dealers manifested but little desire to operate. In Parker's Run field, while the stock is not quite so good in point of quality, as it sometimes is, but still good enough, for we heard very little complaint from buyers about the the quality of it. The attendance of regular buyers is fair and there are a large number of country buyers here. The transient dealers have taken hold freely, most of the sales to this time having been made to them. Prices are pretty much the same as last week, if any change can be noted it is for the better. Holders are firm, and with but a moderate supply offering it would not surprise us to see the market closing at indications point that way.

The buyers for the regular Eastern trade complain about bad markets, and of course want to buy as cheaply as possible. Unless the runs are heavy the country dealers at this season of the year take enough stock to regulate and keep even the market. There was considerable complaint from regular buyers about prices, but they had to purchase some or else see the best of the taken by countrymen. At this writing the market is firm and steady at the following rates:

Extra 1,400 lb steers, fine and smooth, $6 75; extra 1,300 lb steers, fine and smooth, $6 25 to $6 50; prime 1,200 lb steers, fine and smooth, $6 00 to $6 25; prime 1,100 lb steers, fine and smooth, $5 75 to $6 00; fair 1,000 lb steers, fine and smooth, $5 50 to $5 75; stockers $5 25 to $5 50.

Stockers.

The supply of stock cattle continues light. The good prospect for grass has made the feeling better than it was a week ago, and we have to note an increased demand for prime stockers. Held high in the west and but few coming forward.

Horses.

The run of horses this week has been lighter than for sometime past. Most of the horses brought forward are drivers and streeters. The demand for streeters is reported not quite so good, the stables being well filled. Driving horses in fair demand.

Hogs.

The run of hogs for the week ending too heavy, amounting to over 14,000 head. The market has been declining, increased receipts causing a reduction in prices and light runs putting figures up. The change, however, has not been a great one, prices having not varied more than ¼c the past week. The quality of the offerings is good. There is considerable heavy stock coming at the present but light hogs or prime preferred. Market to-day slow and draggish at the following figures:

Extra Philadelphia fat, $5 75 to $5 80; prime Yorkers $5 75 to $5 80; prime Yorkers $5 15 to $5 25; common $5 00.

Sheep.

The run of sheep for the week ending to-day fair. Trade opened on Tuesday and some sales were made to Erieman for shipment to New York, but at prices off from last week at least ½c. The market to-day has quite slow and dull; Philadelphia buyers are not purchasing their usual supply. Not so many sheepare wanted to meet the demand, and if the runs continue fair lower rates must rule. Following are the prices current:

Extra 100 lbs, fine wool, $6 75; extra 95 lbs, fine wool, $5 50; extra 90 lbs, fine wool, $5 00a5 25.

Cattle Sales.

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
24	28,250	$5 62½	21	27,770	$5 40
25	29,050	5 75	3	2,770	5 25
24	27,400	5 62½	21	20,000	5 40
1	1,070	4 50	14	18,180	4 75
1	1,050	4 50	1	1,000	4 50

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD.

19	18,850	$4 75a5 00	1	1,070	$5 40
1	900	4 50	17	18,130	5 80
21	20,010	6 12½	1	1,040	5 00
2	2,020	6 30	1	1,060	5 00
2	38,270	5 87½	1	1,000	5 00
15	18,180	5 75	13	11,860	5 35
14	28,310	5 87½	5	4,970	5 40
17	18,200	5 87½	4	40,950	5 75

HARLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD.

18	20,280	$5 75	19	20,410	$5 85
20	19,250	5 80	24	28,280	5 70
19	17,650	5 80	20	20,000	5 90
22	28,250	6 00	17	18,540	5 90

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD.

19	17,960	$5 50	36	37,840	$5 90
19	18,260	5 75	16	17,000	5 85
17	17,750	5 75	16	17,750	5 90
2	2,090	5 75	3	3,080	5 75
2	2,170	5 75	4	3,970	5 71
2	36,180	5 75	2	2,080	5 75
1	8,560	5 75	1	980	5 60
19	20,080	6 05	1	15,050	5 75
19	20,410	6 00	18	19,250	5 60
5	42,540	6 00	19	20,750	5 10
1	1,050	5 00	3	3,220	5 00
24	25,000	6 05	1	1,000	5 00
10	18,760	6 00	80	107,800	5 15
1	7,940	6 00	1	980	5 00
2	1,900	5 75	8	8,160	5 60
3	6,420	6 05	2	2,000	5 00
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17	20,450	6 00	17	17,710	5 87
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1	24,050	5 10	1	1,240	6 25
14	14,800	5 90	1	1,450	4 25
19	20,510	6 07½	19	20,000	5 75
14	12,340	5 37	4	7,420	5 50
1	1,000	4 25	16	20,000	5 90
17	20,810	5 88	3	2,930	6 00
2	2,000	5 80	2	2,240	6 00
1	3,810	6 00			

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD.

	19,120	$6 05		45,840	$4 90
5	7,040	5 90	64	9,250	4 85
2	3,000	5 70	4	3,810	4 75
63	13,220	3 87½	29	21,960	4 85
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7	1,620	5 25	74	13,020	5 35
1	1,000	5 00	1	1,000	5 00
19	22,720	5 90	44	23,350	5 20
19	21,460	5 85	25	24,000	5 30
5	6,040	5 20	58	9,750	5 20
60	7,700	5 20	1	1,000	5 00

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD.

11	2,960	$5 75	60	14,510	$5 10
21	21,760	5 90	70	16,540	5 05
19	20,050	5 90	1	10,410	5 05
2	9,180	5 10	91	22,500	5 05
19	18,760	5 90	1	1,000	5 00
20	23,040	5 10	1	2,160	5 10
24	11,810	5 90	1	1,000	5 00
19	20,710	5 90	24	17,170	5 00
19	20,650	5 90	1	1,000	5 00
19	19,410	5 90	1	2,000	5 00
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112	28,350	5 25	99	18,850	5 30
19	21,770	5 62½	54	10,250	5 35
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Sheep.

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223	19,870	5 50	1	1,000	5 00
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207	11,500	5 50	1	6,870	5 00
1	7,000	4 75	85	6,800	5 00
205	16,400	5 50	1	1,000	5 00
196	9,370	5 37			
1	1,000	4 50	183	7,860	4 70
1	6,180	4 80	70	17,250	5 20
196	16,240	5 50			

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD.

| | | | |

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Seized by the Carlists.

World Special.]

LONDON, May 29.—Charles Stradaug?, your special commissioner to Spain, returning to Madrid, has been seized by Carlists. His life is in great peril.

Extensive Iron Importing Iron from the United States.

LONDON, May 29.—The manufacturers of Wolverhampton are importing iron from the United States in consequence of the exhorbitant rates at which native production is held.

Funeral of the Italian Poet, Manzoni.

MILAN, May 29.—The funeral of Count Manzoni took place here to-day. The city was draped in mourning in respect to the memory of the distinguished poet and novelist. Prince Humbert, heir apparent to the Italian throne, Amadeo, duke of Aosta, ex-King of Spain, were among the pall bearers. Fully 100,000 persons gathered in the streets to witness the funeral procession.

Royal Literary Fund Banquet.

LONDON, May 29.—At the annual dinner, last evening, of the Royal Literary Fund, over which Gladstone presided, the Lord Bishop of Derby and Ripon proposed "The Literature of the United States." The sentiment was warmly received, and Mr. J. Lothrop Motley, who was one of the guests, eloquently replied. He laid great stress upon the international bond between England and the United States, and said he regarded the literary men of both countries as fellow-citizens of the great English speaking republic.

Pardon of American Citizens in Cuba.

HAVANA, May 28.—In compliance with the request of Gen. Sickles, the Governor-General ordered the Captain-General of Cuba to give effect to the pardons of the American citizens Santa Cruse, Usher and Joyce.

European Markets.

LONDON, May 29.—Consols for money 93¼, and for account 93⅜. American securities—5-20s of '62, 93¾; '65, 93¾; new 5s, 93¾; 10-40s, 91¾; Illinois 6s, 101. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £129,000. Linseed oil £29 15s@£30. Turpentine 38s@39s. Rosin 5s 7½d@5s 10d. Tar 24s. Petroleum 1s 4d.—Rosins 5s 7½d@5s 10d.

LIVERPOOL, May 29.—Cotton unchanged; middling uplands 9¾d; Orleans 9¾@9¾d; sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales; American 7,000 bales; receipts from Savannah, Charleston and Mobile, 1,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn 29s 6d. Flour 27s 6d. Wheat 10s 2d@10s 5d. Red Western 9s 10d@10s 2d. Pork 72s 6d. Lard 57s 6d. Bacon 37s 6d. Cheese 57s 6d. Tallow 41s 6d. Turpentine 38s 6d. Cumberland middles 32s 9d. Turpentine 38s.

ANTWERP, May 29.—Refined petroleum 49½ francs.

Brass-crewed Boats and Shoes.

(From the Philadelphia Ledger.)

Boots and shoes, having been for some time screwed to the uppers by means of brass screws, are manufactured by Mr. John Mundell, at Twelfth and Chestnut streets, for the use of the government. One hundred operatives are employed, and between 600 and 700 pairs are manufactured each day, the work being done almost wholly by machinery run by steam. The shoes are made of the best material, and are finished as well as those of the same class made for private sale. The uppers, having been cut out by hand, are sewed together by machinery, and the soles are pressed into shape by an iron mould and steam power. The two are then united by machinery, and are then taken to the brass screw machine, which is about the size of an ordinary lathe and is controlled by a single workman.

The shoe is put upon a movable arm of steel, and is placed under the upper. A hole is punched, and a brass wire an eighth of an inch in diameter is fed, by the machinist, into the hole. A screw is cut on a thread is cut upon the brass wire, and the screw thus made is forced through the sole and upper and is riveted on the inside by a pressure of 115,000 pounds on the steel arm upon which the shoe was placed. Just as the operation is completed, the screw is cut from the rod close to the sole, and the operator repeats the action until the soles is studded with brass screws from the toe to the heel. The ends of the wire are cut off by two rapidly revolving discs, and they are then filed down so as to be flush with the soles are cut off by machinery, and all have the burs for the nails punched in them at one revolution. The nails are put in the holes by boys, and by one movement the heels are then securely fastened to the shoe by machinery. The shoes are completed by means of a burnisher heated by gas and moved by machinery. The edges of the soles are burnished by hand, and the soles are then sand-papered and finished by machinery. The whole operation is executed rapidly, and may be judged from the number of shoes turned out daily. The work is durable, and it seems to be impossible for the sole from the upper—for though each layer of sole leather the threads of the brass screw run, binding it above and below. The screws are flush below the ends of the screws are perfectly smooth and level with the soles, and cannot be forced either way. The screw machines have been used for the finest work, but are now only used for the manufacture of army shoes.

As Improvement on Enoch Arden.

Matrimonial improvements on Enoch Arden style is fashionable. When the gold fever broke out, A, who was a happy young husband, went to California. The wife, not hearing from him for several years, thought her self a widow, and married B, a respectable resident of the same town. After six years A also returned to California, found A, ascertained that he would not interfere in his domestic concerns, and on his return, "no male assurance doubly sure," had the marriage ceremony repeated. After ten years more of quiet domestic life, the woman, on entering a friend's house one day, found her husband there, and returned to his native place. An affecting scene ensued, a reconciliation followed, and she was once more united to the husband of her youth, to whom she had, during all his absence, remained sincerely attached. B, gracefully yielding to circumstances, submitted to her decision, and soon after, becoming the *fiancé* choice of an amiable widow, at the second time made a happy bridegroom. All the parties continue to reside in the same town, and everything is serene.

What These Granges Mean.

[From the Lawrence (Kan.) Tribune, May 14.]

Mr. George Kimball, farmer and Master of Agriculture, *of this city, has been sick and unable to do his farm*-work this spring. Seventeen of the Burr Oak Grangers rigged their teams on Monday and broke up twenty-seven acres of ground and got it ready for planting. There is something practical in such a kind of grange-work, and it has a smack of brotherly kindness in it that will go a long ways to make a decent man want to be a farmer and a Granger. Mr. Lamon, an artist of this city, got word of what was going on, took his instruments and went to the spot and succeeded in getting an excellent photograph of this practical demonstration of the Grangers.

In Dodge City, on the Atchison and Santa Fe Railroad, a mushroom Western town, where law is but slightly observed, an interminable talker was "yarning" in a saloon to a number of the rough idlers of the place, strangers to him. The more loquacious the fellow became, the more weary his listeners. Finally, not desirous evidently of meeting the fate of the man who was talked to death, the listeners filled the wide-open pockets of the stranger's sack coat with powder, which, at a favorable moment, they touched off, at the same instant discharging a couple of revolvers around his head. The stranger took the hint at once, stopped talking, and placed distance between himself and Dodge City immediately.

The late Mr. Hampton Elliot, of New Orleans, was a very jolly person through life, and, dying, he wanted his little joke. He was worth $100,000, but as he had separated from his wife and was without heirs, he felt it at liberty to do what he pleased with the property. So he made the three wills, one in favor of his bosom friend of the male sex, and the others in favor of two widows of his acquaintance. The consequence is that there are four claimants to the estate, one being the slighted wife. It is regretted the testamentary joker is debarred enjoying the row.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 29.—River falling seventeen feet and falling. Arrived—Pat Rogers, Memphis; Andes, Wheeling. Towboats arrived—Tom Farrow and Mosville, St. Louis. Towboats departed—Andes, Kanawha Belle and Tom Farrow empty. Fair and growing warmer.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 29.—River falling, slowly, with eight feet two inches in the canal, and six feet two inches in the chute. Alternately cloudy and pleasant. Business dull. Arrived—Charmer, Sam D. Hale and Cumberland. Departed—Charmer, Evansville; Camelia, Tennessee river; Hale, New Orleans; Iron, Ironton.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., May 29.—Clear and warm; mercury 68 to 90. River falling four inches. Post list: Up—Geo. Roberts and Arkansas City. Down—Mary Ament, La Belle and barges, Morning Star, Bowling Green and Tom Brown, generally with passenger trade.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, TENN., May 29.—River falling with nine feet large on Harpeth shoals.

Cairo.

CAIRO, ILL., May 29.—Arrived—Grey Hound, Cincinnati; Minnesota, St. Louis; Colorado, Vicksburg; N. W. Shillinger, Cincinnati; Grand Tower, St. Louis; Lumsden, Memphis; Idlewild, Evansville. Departed Grey Hound, St. Louis; Lumsden, St. Louis. The river has risen thirty inches. Clear and warm.

St. Lou's.

ST. LOUIS, May 29.—The river has risen seven inches to-day. Weather warm and clear. Arrived—Belle Memphis, Memphis; Grey Hoy, Keokuk; Northwestern, St. Paul; Bayard, Louisiana; Illinois, Grafton; Delphia, Keokuk; Minnesota, Plass, Grafton; Carroll, New Orleans; City of Helena, Vicksburg; Kenilworth and barges, New Orleans; Iron Duke, Keokuk; Bayard, Louisiana; Belle of Lacrosse, St. Paul; St. Luke, Kansas City; Illinois, Grafton.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, May 29.—Generally clear and warm. River stationary. Departed—Dalla, Vicksburg; City of Chester, City of Vicksburg and Bannock, City of Louisville. Arrived—Jno. Gaff, Cincinnati; Lumsden, St. Louis. Departed—Jno. Gaff, Cincinnati; Lumsden, St. Louis. The river has risen thirty inches. Clear and warm.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, May 29.—Down—Future City, Cincinnati; Universal and Mary Poe. Up—Dick Fulton, Glencoe and Capital City. Clear and warm. River rising.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 29.—Arrived—Richmond, Louisville. Departed—Great Republic, St. Louis; Rainy and warm.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 29.—Beeves—Receipts to-day, 946 cars or 2,840 head, making 3,890 head since Monday, against 2,799 head same time last week. Quality fair. Market active and prices 1@2c. higher, downward tendency. At least 25 car loads remain unsold. Best native steers 12¾@13c; ordinary to good 11@12c; common to fair Texans 9 to 10c. Sales included 1 car, Illinois steers, 6¾al cwt, 11½c; 7 cars, 63@65 cwt, 11¼@11½c; 7 cars, 65@67 cwt, 11½c; 7 cars, 63@64 cwt, 11¼@12½c; 6 cars, 64 cwt, 11¾@11¾c; 4 cars, 63 cwt, 11¾c, with 25 per head premium; 23 cars, 64@66 cwt, 12@12½c; 8 cars, 7 cwt, 11¾@12c, and 11 cars Texans, 54@56 cwt, 9@10c. Demand for dressed beef light and sales slow at 8@9c for Texan, 9¾@10c for native.

Calves—Receipts since Monday 2,300 head. Market closes easier with a slight decline. Veal calves 6¾@10c, including 300 Western at 6c.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts to-day 14 cars or 2,831 head, making 5,180 head since Monday, against 5,560 head same time last week. Market weak and slow for sheared at 5¼@6½c, but fair for spring lambs at 10¾@14c. Four cars of Western sheared sold Monday sold on the basis of 5¾c gross per head. Sales to-day include one car Western spring lambs, 58 lbs, 14c; 1 car, 64 spring lambs, 58 lbs, 14c; 1 car, 64 spring lambs, 57 lbs, 14c; 1 car, 67 lbs, 11½c; also 1 car Ohio sheep, 85 lbs, 6c; 1 car, 89 lbs, 6¾c, and 1 car, 88 lbs, 6¾c.

Swine—Receipts 8,740 head, making 31,700 head since Monday, against 17,960 head same time last week. Slaughterers had enough hogs by direct consignments and did not care to purchase the few car loads offered here alive. Dealers quote good corn fed at 5¾@5¾c. Dressed in fair demand at a reduction of ¼@¾c, closing steady at 6¾@7¾c.

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, May 29.—The cattle market opened fairly active, closed dull and declined ¼@¾c; very best on sale to-day 6@6¾c; that generally wanted as first quality 5¾@5¾c; medium or good fair qualities 5 @5¼c; receipts 1,000 head; 400 head left over. Hogs—Market fairly active and declined ¼c; corn fed 5¾a 5¾c; stillers 7@7½c; receipts 9,949 head. Sheep fairly active and advanced ¼c; common to fair 4¾a 5¼c; fair to extra 5¼@6¾c; receipts 1,561 head.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, May 29.—Corn quiet; yellow and white 57c; Bag dull; prime 9½. Pork dull and held at $17 50; 26c less refused. Hams firmer at 13¼a 14¾c. Sugar firm; interior basis; fair to fully fair 6¾@6¾; prime 6¾@7c. Molasses—Good refboiled and fermenting 95c. Whisky—Cincinnati 95c. Other articles unchanged.

THE LATE MRS. JOHN E. WOOL.

A Woman With a History—A Belle of the Days of Jackson—Her Noble and Distinguished Ancestors.

Mrs. Sarah N. Wool, widow of the late Maj. Gen. John E. Wool, died at her residence, in Troy, N. Y., on the 5th, in the 85th year of her age. Gen. Wool died November 10, 1869, consequently she survived her venerable and distinguished husband nearly four years and a half, although she was an invalid at the time of his decease, she having been afflicted with paralysis some three years previously. *The Troy Times* gives the following interesting account of her life:

For some months past she has been in comparative good health, although, we believe, unable to leave her room. On Sunday last the fatal disease set in. She was first seized with vomiting, which was succeeded by chills, fever and paralysis, and finally that lethargic sleep which with her was the end of all things earthly. She actually slept herself away—passing so gently from the life known to the outward eye that those who watched with her scarcely realized the exact moment of her departure.

Mrs. Wool was descended from a distinguished family. Her ancestry, if not of noble blood in England, at least belonged to the aristocracy of the country. Her grandfather, Col. Moulton, of Connecticut, and a trooper, Lieut. Col. Jones, somewhat distinguished in this country some years before the Revolution, the former at Stamford, where he lived in the retirement of a patriarchal grandeur, and the other in a neighboring village, where he erected a church at his own expense, and preached the Master's word at his own expense and reaped the reward during the remainder of his life. When the colonies revolted, Col. Moulton raised a regiment, which he fitted out and armed at his private expense. One of them was Howard Moulton, the father of Mrs. Wool.

At the battle of Long Island, two of the sons were captured, Howard escaped, and for days wandered upon the island, without food or drink, and ever slacking his thirst with the water which he caught in his hands from the streams. At length, until finally he was surprised by a party of Hessians, and also captured. One of his captors struck him with his sabre, inflicting a severe wound in the scalp, as a token of his grave. The young patriot was conveyed to New York, and confined in the old Jersey prison-ship and then in the sugar house, where he remained, was subjected to all the indignities and hardships suffered by the captives in the British prisons of that time. His father, unaware of the fate of his son, determined to rescue him, and under a flag of truce entered the city, where he met a friend in the person of Jones, to whom he had extended civilities when the latter was a prisoner in Connecticut, and who was one of the numerous writers. The British officer volunteered to accompany him to the sugar house. Entering that dreary abode of misery and wretchedness, he called out the name of "Howard Moulton!" repeatedly, but got no response, and the father was about to turn away in disappointment, when the youth, the mere shadow of his former self, crawled out from his den and in the faint, feeble voice of a famished man, the meeting is known father and son was so affecting that even the British officer was moved to tears.

The son was subsequently released, and served with his father in the army to the close of the war. Howard Moulton married Miss Sarah White, a rich heiress of Connecticut, and on the 4th of July 1787, Mrs. Wool was born in Stafford, subsequently Mrs. Wool's father visited Troy, then an insignificant village, and being impressed with its location, and acts of encouragement, he commenced the erection of a city here, he removed his family to this place. It is supposed that he intended that this should become a city of the family settlers of the place. At any rate he was a man of enterprise, and the town of Troy may here build a debt upon the present site of the Troy Female Seminary, which was known for many years, as Mrs. Moulton's school. Mrs. Wool received her education in the village. Subsequently, through the bad management of a brother, the family lost their entire patrimony. So lost his property, and shortly afterwards died, leaving his wife and daughter in destitute circumstances. Mrs. Moulton, although reared in affluence, set to a woman's work to support herself and child. She continued the hotel, and succeeded in giving her children a liberal education, and a position and education afforded in those days.

Sarah M. Moulton was married to Capt. Wool, who then a young merchant of Troy, in 1810. Dr. Coe, the first pastor of the Presbyterian church, was united the young couple, and resided with them for about one year in the two-story wooden house just south of Mrs. Wool's late residence, which was the bridal house keeping. A fire swept away the fortune of the young husband, and Capt. Wool, disheartened, turned his thoughts to the profession of arms. Securing a captain's commission, he soon afterwards joined his command on the Canadian frontier, where the war in 1812, in which at Plattsburgh and on other fields he won a name and reputation. Sackett's Harbor not true to his history here. At the close of the war Capt. Wool was promoted to the rank of Major of the army, a position at that time of great honor and importance.

Now, Mrs. Wool's social life may be said to have commenced. Her husband, when not inspecting the distant posts of the army, was stationed in Washington, where Mrs. Wool was among one of the most noted of the belles of the Capital. Her great beauty, her charming manners, her social talents, and her considerations for the feelings of all with whom she was associated, judged for a great deal of favor. She was admired by all the great men of those days—by Clay, Webster, Cass, Calhoun, Wright, and others all the celebrities of the day visited her. In President Jackson's family she was an informal guest, and it is said she subscribed a powerful influence over the mind of the hero of New Orleans. It is said that she was one of the most refined and beautiful women at the Capital and that her share of praise was only equalled by the charms of her mind and conversation. These characteristics she retained to a very late moment disease laid its destroying hand upon her. Gen. Wool survived her but a short time, and only survive her he might have said of her with Tennyson:

"Behold her there
As I beheld her ere she knew my heart;
My first, last love; the idol of my youth,
The darling of my manhood, and alas!
Now the most blessed memory of mine age!"

Mrs. Wool left no children. The property by the will of Gen. Wool descends to John Wool Griswold and Sarah Wool Griswold, children of Mrs. Wool. Mrs. Griswold was the sister of Mrs. Wool, and Mrs. Isaac B. Hart is her niece.

We have thus briefly glanced at the life of the deceased, without having spoken of her character as a woman and the influence she exerted in society or in politics. This work we leave for other hands. Certainly she was a remarkable woman, and filled a larger place in the public life of this country—moving with her husband in the circles of the great—than any other lady. Her views were always winning the admiration of the learned, the virtuous, and the good. She has gone to join her husband, and to be received into the mansion of rest not their union is perfect in bliss and joy eternal.

CITY MATTERS

Letters Held for Postage.

PITTSBURGH, May 29, 1873.

Thomas E. Brumettle, Louisville, Ky. ..... Cents
Matthew Burke, Mansfield, Ohio 2
W. Frazier, Dan's Run, Ohio 2
Wm. R. Morrow, Wexford P. O., Pa. 2
Peter McMunnis, Mt. Hope, Pa. 2
Mrs. H. Leider, Derry Station P. O., Pa. 2
J. B. Solomon, Jefferson, Greene Co., Pa. 2

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

The International Bank.

In our notice of the opening of this bank yesterday, we forgot to mention that only a few shares of the capital stock remain unsold—these having been reserved until the opening, and to be allotted among any persons desiring to become holders of the bank. The capital stock is $200,000, giving ample facilities for a large and profitable business.

Attempt to Swindle.

Officer Herron yesterday arrested a man who gave his name as John Jones for an attempt at swindling. He carried off the coat, hat and cane of Captain Robert Kepping from the kent boat of the latter, and with the bank book found in the coat pocket attempted to draw the Captain's money from the German National bank. The game did not work, however, for the clerk was bright out a check for $900 due to the boat, officer Herron was sent for and arrested the alleged Jones. Captain Kepping declines to prosecute, so that the Mayor will likely send the culprit to the Workhouse this morning.

Killed on the Railroad

On Tuesday last, at noon, a young man named John Mack, residing at Noblestown, was killed on the Pan Handle Railroad, at East Liberty station, by the local freight train, which reached that point ahead of time. The deceased worked for Michael Maloney, driving horses, and was attempting to "beat" the train, being half an hour ahead of time, was not discovered by the engineer. Deceased was taken charge of by his friends, and properly interred.

Another Confidence Dodge.

A new confidence dodge has been practiced among retail merchants, and in a number of instances has been successful. A young man, who is described as about sixteen, and having a rather verdant appearance, enters a store and asks for the proprietor, if an article to take to some well known merchant, for the purpose of showing it to him. The article is usually referred to has for several days used the name of Mr. George E. Palmer, on merchant of No. 360 Penn street, and the proprietor supposed the meeting, urging a shoes from one merchant, and a valise from another. The dodge was first practiced in the stores of Messrs. Palmer & Co. for the articles. Mr. John Jaben, boot and shoe dealer, saved himself by sending two pairs of shoes to Mr. Palmer by his own boy.

Serious Stabbing Affray.

Last night, about five minutes after twelve o'clock, a disturbance occurred in Bechtold's saloon on Diamond street, which resulted disastrously to three members of the banquet Grays who were taking lunch at that place. They were set upon by two young men with knives, and two of them cut severely. Frank Hoffig was cut in the shoulder and breast, and had one of his fingers nearly cut off. John Warnock was cut in the neck, and narrowly escaped fatal injury. It is not known what injuries the third, named Goodwin, received. Chief Irwin, so that the Central Station, and caused the arrest of one of the assailing party, who gave his name as Harry Johnson, and was immediately locked up to answer for his murderous propensities. His companion, and assistant, escaped, but will be arrested this morning. Both men used knives, which have been secured. The blade of one knife was broken in the melee.

Allegheny County Sunday School Convention.

The annual convention of the Allegheny Sabbath School Association was held last evening in the Sandusky street Baptist church, Allegheny, the President, Mr. Thomas Bakewell, in the chair.

The exercises were opened with prayer, led by Rev. Samuel Wil. The President read portions of Scripture, and followed with some remarks pertinent to the occasion. The topic for discussion was "The School and the Family." Mr. J. D. Shearer opened the discussion, confining his remarks to the first two sub-divisions, viz: "The Scholar at Home" and "The Lesson in the Family." Mr. J. Baldwin, Esq. and Rev. Dr. Squires followed on the same subjects. Prof. W. Paton took up the third subdivision, "The Teacher at her In the Home," and was seconded by Rev. Dr. Scovel. Rev. R. P. Woodburn, of the Baptist church, discussed "The Lesson in the School."

Rev. Mr. King discussed the fifth and last subject, "How Sabbath school instruction helps family religion."

This afternoon the session of the Convention will be continued at half past two o'clock. Reports will be read from the different schools of the county, and an election of officers of the Association will be held. This session will close with the discussion of the topic, "Our Work in the county."

This evening the final session will be held. Subject for discussion, "Sabbath school singing: why, when, what and how to sing." Mr. H. Thane Miller, of Cincinnati, will be present, and Rev. Dr. Scovel will preside. All are cordially invited to attend.

Disastrous Fire in Allegheny.

A few minutes before nine o'clock, last evening, a fire broke out in the planing mill, and blind, and box factory of Mullen, Steen & Co., Nos. 66 and 68 Lacock street, corner of Isabella court, Allegheny. It is supposed that the fire originated in a defective flue, at least no other cause is assigned for the origin. The fire spread over the building, which was a three story frame structure, in an incredibly short time. So that by the time the engines arrived on the ground it was evident that the efforts to save the factory would be fruitless. Nothing of value was saved from the burning building, but the desk in the business office. All the machinery, to the value of several thousand dollars, and a large accumulation of stock were destroyed. The loss will reach from thirty thousand to forty thousand dollars, probably near the latter amount. This loss is covered, to the extent of about two-thirds, by insurance, mostly in home companies. The safe of the company is still in the ruins and unfortunately warm for inspection, but we learn that the National Insurance Company of Hartford, and the Phoenix Insurance Company of Hartford will lose by the fire.

The mill property was surrounded by wooden buildings, mostly dwelling houses, and it was for a time feared that the fire must extend through the entire block, but so earnestly and skillfully did the fire department betake themselves to their work, that, with the exception of one dwelling slightly damaged, the fire was confined to the mill. The Allegheny department may plume themselves with an additional triumph as they take their promenade to-day through a city whose pride and safeguard they undoubtedly are.

THE PENITENTIARY.

The Commission Appointed to Consider Its Removal Hold a Meeting—Protest from the Prison Board.

Yesterday morning the commission appointed by act of Assembly for the purpose of considering the expediency and propriety of removing the Western Penitentiary, to select a suitable site if removal is thought necessary, and to report cost, &c., to the Legislature, met in the Allegheny City Treasurer's office. There were present Messrs. T. H. Nevin, H. M. Long, Geo. D. Riddle, James McIlrier, Ormsby Phillips, Alfred Slack, and Hugh McNeill, of Allegheny city, and John L. George, of Washington county.

A temporary organization was effected by electing Theo. H. Nevin President and Geo. D. Riddle secretary.

The act creating the Commission was read by the Secretary.

THE PENITENTIARY INSPECTORS PROTEST.

Mr. Nevin, President of the Prison Board, presented a communication from said Board, protesting against the removal of the Penitentiary. The communication, after presenting various arguments against the proposed removal, one being the large expense which it would occasion, and another that the present institution meets the wants of this part of the State, intimated that the movement was animated by interested motives which should be subservient to those of the State.

This clause seemed to be applied by some of the members as a personal thrust at them, and Mr. Long proceeded to say that there was no connection between the Commission and the Western University, as had been intimated.

Mr. Slack stated that his influence toward moving the Western Penitentiary was not prompted by his interest in any institution which might be located in its place.

Mr. Riddle made a similar statement, and said that he had never had any of the Woodward property occupy the grounds in case the Penitentiary was removed. He thought the latter should be removed, because it was wrong that a Penitentiary should be permitted in the center of a large city like Allegheny, as the influence is not felt into the country. He asserted was not to be estimated in dollars and cents.

Mr. Long said he had been informed by members of the Board of Inspectors of the fact that the present capacity of the Penitentiary is entirely inadequate for the wants of that part of the State. He had been a movement in the Eastern part of the State looking to the removal of the Eastern Penitentiary. The grounds occupied by the latter institution might be of that case be vacated and rivert to the State. In the case of the Western Penitentiary, the speaker thought the ground would become the property of the city. He thought that twenty acres would be sufficient to meet the wants of the State for some time in this part of the State for the next hundred years.

A THIRD PENITENTIARY PROPOSED.

The chair referred to the movement in Philadelphia for a third Penitentiary, which, he had no doubt, would soon be built, and would be located in the central part of the State. This would relieve by so much the Eastern Penitentiary, and would prevent the latter institution from being crowded beyond its capacity. He did not see why the people of Allegheny should demand the State to make an expenditure of two or three millions that the city might slightly improve Riverside Park. He thought that the Penitentiary did not mar the beauty of the Park; the front of the building, he thought quite an addition to the appearance of the park.

A PARK IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. McIlrier said that the health and happiness of the people of Allegheny required the removal of the dismal institution from their very midst. Large expenditures are being made to beautify the city, and to give it a breathing place, and the Penitentiary is a blot upon the whole park.

Mr. Nevin held that one of the strongest arguments for having a penitentiary in a populous district was that the prisoners were thereby brought under moral and encouragement, which could not be obtained outside the city.

Mr. McIlrier said that if the institution was within sixty miles of Pittsburgh it would be in the city in all kinds of business.

Mr. Nevin answered that if the people of this part of the State desired to have the services of the Penitentiary, they, or the people of Allegheny county, should pay the bill themselves, and not ask the people of the entire State to do it. Such a course would not trace his history here. At the close of the war Capt. Wool was promoted to the rank of Major of the army, a position at that time of great honor and importance.

Now, Mrs. Wool's social life may be said to have commenced. Her husband, when not inspecting the distant posts of the army, was stationed in Washington, where Mrs. Wool was among one of the most noted of the belles of the Capital. Her great beauty, her charming manners, her social talents, and her considerations for the feelings of all with whom she was associated, judged for a great deal of favor. She was admired by all the great men of those days—by Clay, Webster, Cass, Calhoun, Wright, and others all the celebrities of the day visited her. In President Jackson's family she was an informal guest, and it is said she subscribed a powerful influence over the mind of the hero of New Orleans. It is said that she was one of the most refined and beautiful women at the Capital and that her share of praise was only equalled by the charms of her mind and conversation. These characteristics she retained to a very late moment disease laid its destroying hand upon her. Gen. Wool survived her but a short time, and only survive her he might have said of her with Tennyson:

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JACOBUS & NIMICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Important Manufacture of Domestic Hardware—The Pittsburgh Novelty and Variety Works.

The corporate name of the Jones & Nimick Manufacturing Company, as will be seen by card elsewhere published, has been changed to that of the "Jacobus & Nimick Manufacturing Company," and in addition to the extensive Novelty Works founded in 1855, have added the extensive establishment known as the "Pittsburgh Novelty Works," founded in 1839, and which, under the management of Messrs. Jacobus & Moorhead & Co, has earned a national reputation. The Jacobus and Nimick Manufacturing Company have purchased the Pittsburgh Novelty Works, and are prepared to continue the manufacture of the articles heretofore supplied by them. They forma one of the most extensive establishments in this line of manufacture in the country, and it is the largest of the new company, and have ample facilities, and to add such improvements as time and experience may suggest. The "Pittsburgh Variety Works" will be continued in the manufacture of the line of builders' hardware, and now they are enabled to add the famous patent Jacobus Door Check and latches, scales, coffee mills, etc., etc., heretofore made by the Novelty Works Company. Parties will find these goods among the most perfect and reliable in the market, and the facilities for manufacture are now so complete that it is believed that the goods will be sold at the most reasonable rates. The Jacobus & Nimick Co. is now a household synonymous with enterprise, liberality and reliability, is President of the company, and Mr. Samuel M. Jacobus, General Manager. Mr. Jacobus is a young man of excellent ability and business tact, and has acquitted himself during the past year. The new corporation starts out under most favorable auspices, and its success is already assured. All orders addressed to them will be promptly and satisfactorily executed, and dealers in builders' and domestic hardware will find it to their interest and advantage to enter into business relations with them.

Women's Christian Association.

The regular monthly meeting of the Managers of the Women's Christian Association was held in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association yesterday morning at ten o'clock. Mrs. Thaw in the chair. Miller, of Cincinnati, conducted the devotional exercises. After reports from the Women's Home, and the transaction of the usual routine business, addresses were delivered by Mrs. Davis, of Cincinnati, and Mrs. Chase of Hartford, on the work of the city as members of the National Executive Committee of the Association. The extent of the work carried on by the Pittsburgh branch organization, created a surprise among the delegates from abroad.

Mrs. Davis stated that in Cincinnati the association conducts successfully a boarding home and employment office. They also employ a Bible reader. The Young Ladies' Association have charge of the industrial schools, and receive young girls into their homes, where they remain three months and learn to use the sewing machine and make dresses. They meet at 4 P. M. and close at 6 P. M. After serving three months they receive a portion of the profits of the business. At the close of apprentice ship a certificate is given and situations readily obtained.

Mrs. Chase, representing one of the oldest organizations in the country, the Pittsburgh and Allegheny first care had been to provide comfortable homes for young girls thrown upon their own resources, and out of work from various causes, by erecting on the fourth rate board, and be subjected to pernicious influences. They have erected a building which will accommodate seventy, and have more than forty boarders. They hold regular weekly Bible classes and prayer meetings. The Hartford Association has under control what are termed Helping Hand Societies. The ladies of which are employed to visit the homes of mechanics and interest the mothers in the work. Thus spiritual as well as temporal improvements are combined. One of the weekly meetings a "Tea meeting" is held, in which all freely mingle. Mrs. Chase expressed the belief that there must be a revolution in the manner of aiding those who are in a different sphere of life. We must take them to our hearts as Christian women, and make the work the subject of special prayer, before it will be effectual. The addresses were admirable, and greatly encouraged the ladies present in their work.

Mr. Miller said "Blest be the tie," after which Mr. H. K. Porter, President of the Young Men's Christian Association, addressed the meeting, urging a more complete union between the two kindred associations. He also announced that the building of a new and erecting a suitable building for the occupancy of both organizations. Mr. Porter, in connection with Mrs. Brunot at the head of the ladies' auxiliary committee of the Young Men's Association on this subject, and report at the next meeting. These monthly meetings of the Women's Association are open to all ladies, and all are cordially invited to attend them.

In the afternoon a meeting of the National Executive Committee was held at the house of Mr. Wm. Thaw, on Fifth street. It was attended by nine of the National Committee and Philadelphia, on the second Wednesday, in May, 1874. A number of practical topics, suitable for discussion, and the objects of the association, were decided upon for discussion at the conference, and a number of ladies selected to open the discussions thereon. The general programme was arranged, and the necessary work of preparation assigned to those who are citizens. At the coming conference it is expected that delegations from other countries will be present, so that the meeting will take of an international character.

In the evening, the visiting delegations were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Logan at their residence, corner of Grant and Ridge avenues, Allegheny city. Here work was informally discussed and a social evening spent most pleasantly and profitably. It is impossible to estimate the good results to flow from the inception of this work, the cause which lies so near the hearts of these christian women. One has to listen to the earnest discussion in which they engage as to the best means of elevating and Christianizing their sex, to be convinced that whatever of wisdom and zeal, good judgment and Christian charity is needed for the work will be forthcoming. And we bid them good speed and success.

Registers' Court Decision.

In the Registers' Court, yesterday, Judges Sterrett and Stowe and Register Gray on the Bench, another decision was rendered in the Diamond will case, on the death of John Diamond, who was formerly proprietor of a hotel, three wills were discovered. The last, made in 1872, was in favor of his brother, and the second in favor of his wife, and the mother of deceased, the will set aside and the same action was taken as to the second will. The first will, executed in 1865, was admitted to probate, and was contested by the brothers and sisters. An appeal was taken, and yesterday a decision was made, sustaining the Register in admitting it to probate. The mother of the deceased, Mrs. Diamond, is made executrix, and gets a considerable portion of the property. Had none of the wills been admitted to probate, letters of administration would have been necessary, and the old lady could have had nothing more than a life estate. John Blanton, Esq., appeared for the appellants, and Messrs. Weir and McKenna for the will. The matter will, it is proposed to be carried to the Supreme Court. The property left by deceased will aggregate upward of $70,000.

The Opening of Forbes Street.

The Board of Viewers yesterday morning took up the matter of opening and laying out Forbes street, and the transaction of the usual routine business, addresses were delivered by Mrs. Davis, of Cincinnati, and Mrs. Chase of Hartford, on the work in the city as members of the National Executive Committee of the Association. The extent of the work carried on by the Pittsburgh branch organization, created a surprise among the delegation from abroad.

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Mr. McCowney believed that the private matters contained in the pamphlet were not to be considered by the committee, and only such charges as were contained in the pamphlet of Mr. Fleming as a Councilman should be investigated.

After some further discussion the committee adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman, with the understanding that Mr. Dunlap prefer specific charges which he will be prepared to present as a Councilman. Mr. Hampton asked that the committee furnish him their decision in writing, which was agreed to.

COURT PROCEEDINGS

United States Circuit Court—Judges McCandless and McCandless.

The argument in the Hamar attachment case was concluded yesterday, and the Court deferred giving an opinion until Monday next.

Judge McCandless and Judge Nixon (of New Jersey) sat in the afternoon, to hear argument in the equity case of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, lessees of the New Jersey Central Railroad, against the Union Transfer Railroad Company, praying for a writ to restrain the building of a bridge over Raritan bay, Judge Scudder, of New Jersey, made the opening argument for complainants, after which the Court adjourned until this morning, when Judge Freelinghuysen and Chancellor Williamson will be heard for the respondents, and Hon. Theo. Cuyler